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Notes On Bird Distribution In The Central Plains

by Lester L. Short, Jr.

In the course of investigation of avian hybrids in the central Great Plains during June and early July of the years 1955-1957, members of Cornell University field parties observed many species of birds and collected specimens of certain of them. Lists of the species observed and notes on their abundance were compiled at each of the collecting localities. Three days were generally spent at each locality (a number were revisited for three days a second year, and one, Grand Island, was visited for three days in each of the three years). Since each party was comprised of three or four persons familiar with most species observed, three days of intensive field work in the vicinity of each locality permitted the accumulation of considerable information concerning the breeding birds which were present. The information obtained by the Cornell field parties in Nebraska, northeastern Colorado and South Dakota is presented in this paper.

An attempt was made to note the abundance of various species encountered. I have decided to utilize four terms—abundant, common, uncommon and scarce—in describing the relative abundance of species at the various localities. Although the several parties were composed of different persons, the variation in noting of abundance is considered to be slight. Categories of abundance of different species are not comparable. A species may require a particular habitat, the occurrence of which would never permit it to be generally distributed over an area. Such a species is considered common (actually "locally common") at a locality if areas of its particular habitat which are present are generally occupied

by the species. If all such areas are occupied and the species appears to be entering different habitat from that normally inhabited, it is considered abundant. The occurrence of such a species in only a small proportion of favorable habitat results in considering it uncommon. When few individuals are observed in an area containing a considerable amount of suitable habitat, a species is considered scarce. The number of individuals observed in order to permit calling a species common, abundant, etc., varies from species to species depending upon the distribution of the habitat occupied and the size of the territory maintained. The presence of several pairs of Red-tailed Hawks at a locality is sufficient to consider the species common, while the presence of but several pairs of House Wrens at a locality would warrant considering that species scarce.

A list of species observed near various collecting stations in Nebraska, northeastern Colorado and South Dakota, and notation of their relative abundance are presented in table 1. Collecting localities, listed in the table by the name of a nearby town, are located more exactly as follows:

Schuyler (Sc). 2½ mi. ESE Schuyler, Platte R., 1300', Colfax Co., Nebr. 1956, 1957.

Silver Creek (SC). 3 mi. SSW Silver Creek, Platte R., 1550', in Polk Co., Nebr. 1956, 1957.

Crete (Cr). 3 mi. SSE Crete, Saline Co., Nebr. 1955.

Hastings (Ha). 7 mi. S Hastings, Little Blue R., Adams Co., Nebr. 1955.

Grand Island (GI). 7 mi. SSW Grand Island, Platte R., 1900', Hall Co., Nebr. 1955, 1956, 1957.

- St. Paul (SP). 3 mi. S St. Paul, Howard Co., Nebr. 1955.
- Spencer (Sp). 5 mi. SSE Spencer, Niobrara R., Holt Co., Nebr. 1955.
- Bassett (Ba). 13 mi. N Bassett, Niobrara R., Keya Paha Co., Nebr. 1955.
- Burwell (Bu). 8 mi. W Burwell, Garfield Co., Nebr. 1955.
- Elm Creek (EC). 3 mi. SE Elm Creek, Platte R., 2300', in Phelps Co., Nebr. 1956, 1957.
- Halsey (H). 2 mi. W Halsey, Thomas Co. 1955.
- Valentine (Va). 9 mi. ENE Valentine, Niobrara R., Cherry Co., Nebr. 1955.
- Gothenburg (Go). 2 mi. SE Gothenburg, Platte R., 2500', Dawson Co., Nebr. 1956, 1957.
- Sutherland (Su). 1 mi. SE Sutherland, South Platte R., 2950', Lincoln Co., Nebr. 1956, 1957.
- Big Springs (BS). 8 mi. SW Big Springs, South Platte R., 3500', Deuel Co., Nebr. 1956.
- Chadron (Ch). 2 mi. NE Chadron, Dawes Co., Nebr. 1955.
- Crook (Cr). 5 mi. ESE Crook, South Platte R., 3700', Logan Co., Colo. 1956.
- Fort Morgan (FM). 8 mi. WNW Fort Morgan, South Platte R., 4300', Morgan Co., Colo. 1956.
- Greeley (Gr). 7 mi. SW Greeley, South Platte R., 4800', Weld Co., Colo. 1956.
- Huron (Hu). 3 mi. NE Huron, Beadle Co., S.D. 1955.
- Chamberlain (Ch). 10 mi. SE Chamberlain, White R., Lyman Co., S.D. 1955.
- Murdo (Mu). 10 mi. SSE Murdo, White R., Jones Co., S.D. 1955.
- Mobridge (Mo). 9 mi. NNE Mobridge, Missouri R., Campbell Co., S.D. 1955.
- Kadoka (Ka). 6 mi. S Kadoka, White R., Jackson Co., S.D. 1955.
- Cheyenne River north of Midland (NM). 45 mi. N Midland, Cheyenne R., Haakon Co., S.D. 1955.
- Promise (Pr.) 15 mi. WSW Promise, Moreau R., Dewey Co., S.D. 1955.
- Howes (Ho). 9 mi. SSE Howes, Cheyenne R., in Haakon Co., S.D. 1955.
- Rapid City (RC). 6½ mi. N Rapid City, in Meade Co., S.D. 1955.

Abbreviated locality names contained in table 1 are given in parentheses. The years given above are those in which the locality was visited; each year listed indicates that a camp was established for about three days in the period between the extreme dates of June 6 and July 18.

In addition to the collecting localities where actual camps were made, short visits to several other localities netted enough observations to warrant their inclusion in table 1. These visits included a two hour stop near Ravenna, Nebraska, and a half day spent in mid-July, 1955, at Byron Lake, near Huron, South Dakota. Birds recorded in the Sand Hills from about 10 to 40 miles north of Halsey, Nebraska, are also included in the table. Abbreviated locality names used in the table for these localities are Ra (Ravenna), BL (Byron Lake) and NH (Sand Hills north of Halsey). Several species observed at other localities are also noted in the table (opposite "Other"), with the localities listed below the table.

Letters used as symbols in the table include; a (abundant), c (common), u (uncommon), s (scarce), b (brood observed), pr (pair observed), n (nest or nests observed), d (displaying), y (young observed), † (species present, no information on abundance) and E and W (E- Eastern Wood Pewee, W- Western Wood Pewee). Actual numbers of individuals are given when only one bird

TABLE 1.

	Western Grebe	White Pelican	Double-crested Cormorant	Great Blue Heron	Green Heron	Snowy Egret	Black-crowned Night Heron	American Bittern	Mallard	Gadwall	Pintail	Green-winged Teal	Blue-winged Teal	American Widgeon	Shoveller	Canvasback
Schuyler				u				l								
Silver Creek																
Crete				s	s											
Hastings				s	c											
Grand Island					s											
St. Paul																
Ravenna																
Spencer					l											
Bassett					l											
Burwell		15/		l	l											
Elm Creek					l											
Halsey				c,n			l		s							
Halsey-Sand Hills	3d			l			s	l	c	u	c		c	l		l
Valentine			1						c		c		s			
Gothenburg				c	s				l		c					
Sutherland				c	s				c-n							
Big Springs				c		l	u		c				s		s	
Chadron									s							
Crook				c			c		c-b							
Fort Morgan			1	c	s				u-n			lpr				
Greeley				u					s							
Byron Lake, S. D.			u				u		c	c	c					
Huron				u												
Chamberlain				l					l							
Murdo				l					l							
Mobridge									c					s		
Kadoka																
N of Midland									s							
Promise									lpr							
Howes				l												
Rapid City																
Other*																

*localities given below table.

TABLE 1. List of Species and Their Abundance at Various Plains Localities.
(see discussion in text concerning symbols and abbreviations)

TABLE 1. (CONT'D)

	Ruddy Duck	Common Merganser	Turkey Vulture	Cooper's Hawk	Red-tailed Hawk	Swainson's Hawk	Ferruginous Hawk	Marsh Hawk	Osprey	Sparrow Hawk	Sharp-tailed Grouse	Bobwhite	Pheasant	Virginia Rail	American Coot	Semipalmated Plover	Piping Plover	Killdeer	Long-billed Curlew	Upland Plover
Sc				u	u				lpr		c	u				l	u			
SC																				
Gr			s					l		c		c								
Ha										c		c								
GI										c		c								
SP					l							c					s			
Ra												c								
Sp												c								
Ba								c				c				c				
Bu										c		c								
EC			c									c								
H																				
NH	u									u										
Va		3	u	l	l						s									
Go			l		l			s		c		a			s					
Su					u			s		c		c								
BS				l	u			u		c		c								
Ch			u	l	c					u		c			l					
Cr					c					u		u								
FM					c		l	l		c, y		u							u	
Gr			l							u		u								
BL					u			s		s		u				c				
Hu			l	lpr				s		s		u				c				
Ch										c								u		s
Mu					l					c						c				
Mo			l							c										
Ka								lpr		c				l						u
NM										c	lpr									c
Pr			c							c										
Ho			l							c										
RC					c					c									s	
O*					u					c										

TABLE 1. (CONT'D)

TABLE 1. (CONT'D)

	Spotted Sandpiper	Solitary Sandpiper	Willet	Greater Yellowlegs	Pectoral Sandpiper	Baird's Sandpiper	Least Sandpiper	Dowitcher	Stilt Sandpiper	Semipalmated Sandpiper	Marbled Godwit	American Avocet	Wilson's Phalarope	Gull (sp?)	Franklin's Gull	Forster's Tern	Least Tern	Caspian Tern	Black Tern	Rock Dove
Sc																	u			u
Cr																				
Ha	c																			c
GI	c, y																			c
SP	u													s			c			
Ra																	c, n		s	
Sp	c																			
Ba																				
Bu																				
EC	c																		u	
H	u		2																	
NH												s			c	c		l		
Va	c												c			c			c	
Go	c																		s	
Su	c																		c	
BS	c																		u	
Ch																				
Cr	u														c					c
FM	u																			u
Gr	c, y														s					s
BL	c			c	c	s	c	s	s	c	s		a		c				c	
Hu																			s	
Ch	u																c, n			
Mu	c														s					
Mo	c				c							s							c	
Ka																	u			
NM	u																/			
Pr																				
Ho	c																u			
RC																				
O*		1			1															

*Solitary sandpiper at a pond in Sand Hills N of Broken Bow; Pectoral sandpiper at Cody.

TABLE 1. (CONT'D)

TABLE 1. (CONT'D)

	Mourning Dove	Yello-billed Cuckoo	Black-billed Cuckoo	Barn Owl	Screech Owl	Great Horned Owl	Burrowing Owl	Barred Owl	Poor-will	Common Nighthawk	Chimney Swift	White-throated Swift	Belted Kingfisher	Flicker	Red-bellied Woodpecker	Red-headed Woodpecker	Hairy Woodpecker	Downy Woodpecker	Eastern Kingbird	Western Kingbird
Sc	c,n	c	u		c	l				u			s	c	c	c	c	c	c	u
SC	c	c	c		c	c				/			l	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Cr	c	c	c		1	2y				c	c		c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Ha	c	c	c			c				c	c		c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
GI	a	c	c,n			y				c	c		s	s	a	c	c	c	c	u
SP	a	c	c							c	c		s	s	a	c	c	c	c	c
Ra	c	c	c							c	c		s	s	c	c	s	c	c	s
Sp	c	/			l	lpr							c	c			/	c	c	
Ba	c		/		/	y				/			/	/	c	c	/	/	/	c
Bu	c	c	c			c				c			c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
EC	c,n	c	u			c,y				c	u		c	c	u		s	c	c	c
H	c,n	c								c			c	c	c	u		c	c,n	c
NH	u									c			c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Va	c,n	c				s				c			c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Go	a	c,n	u	c	c	c				u	c		c	c	a	a	u,n	c	c	u
Su	a	c	c			s				u			c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
BS	c,n	c	c	1		n,y	1			c	u		c	c	c	c	c,n	c	c	c
Ch	c	c	u			c				c			c	c	c	c	c	u	c	c
Cr	c	c	c			c				s			u	c	a	c	c	c	c	c
FM	a	u	u			lpr			1	c			c	c		u	u	u	c	c
Gr	a,n	u								s			c	a	u	u	u	c	c	c
BL																				
Hu	/		/			1				c			/	c		c	/	/	/	/
Ch	c		/			1	1			c			s	c		c	/	/	/	u
Mu	a	c				2y				c			c	c		c	/	/	/	c
Mo	c	c	c			1		1		c			c	c	1	c	/	/	/	c
Ka	c	c		s	1	ly				c			c	c		a	/	/	/	u
NM	c	c	/			c				/			c	c		c	/	/	/	/
Pr	c	c				c			1	c,n			c	c		c	u	/	/	c,n
Ho	c									c			c	c		c	c	c	c	s
RC						1								a			u			
O*												5								

* at Hot Springs, S. D.

TABLE 1. (CONT'D)

TABLE 1. (CONT'D)

	Great Crested Flycatcher	Eastern Phoebe	Say's Phoebe	Empidonax (sp?)	Trail's Flycatcher	Wood Pewee	Horned Lark	Violet-green Swallow	Tree Swallow	Bank Swallow	Rough-winged Swallow	Barn Swallow	Cliff Swallow	Purple Martin	Blue Jay	Black-billed Magpie	Common Raven	Crow	Black-capped Chickadee	Tufted Titmouse
Sc	c	u		s		c-E	u				c	c	c	c	c			u	c	
SC	c, y					c-E	u				u	u	u	c	c			u	c	
Gr	c					c-E	c		s	s	c	c	c	c	c			c	c	
Ha	c	c			u	c-E	c				u	u	u	c	c			c	c	
GI	c	u				c-E	s				s	s	s	c	c			c	c	
SP	c					s-E	c				s	s	s	c	c			c	c	
Ra	c	s				c-E	c				/	/	/		/			s	/	
Sp	c	/				/E	/				/	/	/		/			/	/	
Ba	/	/				/E	/				/	/	/		/			/	/	
Bu	c	c				u-E	c		l		c	c	c, n	c	c	s	s	c	c	
EC	c	c			c	u-E	c				c	c	s	c	c	s	s	u	c	
H	c	c				a	a				c	c	s	c	c			c	c	
NH																				
Va	c	c, n	c		s	c-E	c		u	c	c	c, n	u	c	c	u	s	c	c	
Go	c	u			s	s-E	c			c	c	c	u	c	c			c	c	
Su	u	s			l	c-E	c			u	c	c	c	c	c			c	c	
BS						l-E	c				c	c	c	c	c	s		u	c	
Ch			c, y	s		c-W	c	c			c	c	c	c	c	c		c	c	
Cr	s					c-W	c			u	c	c	c	c	c	c		s	c	
FM						c	c				u	c	c	c	c	a		c	c	
Gr						c-W	c				u	c	c	c	c	c		l	c	
BL																				
Hu	/				/		/				/	/	/		/			/	c	
Ch	/						/				/	/	c, n		/	u		/	c	
Mu	c	l					/				c	c	s	c	c	c		c	c	
Mo	c						/				c	c	c	c	c	c		c	c	
Ka	c						/				c	c	c	c	c	c		c	c	
NM	/						/				/	/	c	c	c	/		/	/	
Pr	u					u-E	c				c	c	c	c	c	c		u	c	
Ho	c					c-W	c				u	u	u	c, n	c	u		u	c	
RC																				
O*																				

TABLE 1. (CONT'D)

TABLE 1. (CONT'D)

	White-breasted Nuthatch	Red-breasted Nuthatch	House Wren	Long-billed Marsh Wren	Rock Wren	Mockingbird	Catbird	Brown Thrasher	Robin	Wood Thrush	Swainson's Thrush	Eastern Bluebird	Cedar Waxwing	Loggerhead Shrike	Starling	Bell's Vireo	Yellow-throated Vireo	Red-eyed Vireo	Warbling Vireo	Black and White Warbler
Sc	u						u	c,n		u,y		c			c		l	c	c	l
SC	u						u	c,n		u,y		u			u	l	u	u	c	
Cr	u						u	c,n		u,y		u			u	u	u	u	c	
Ha	u						u	c,n		u,y		u			u	u	u	u	c	
GI	u						u	c,n		u,y		u			u	u	u	u	c	
SP	u						u	c,n		u,y		u			u	u	u	u	c	
Ra	u						u	c,n		u,y		u			u	u	u	u	c	
Sp	u						u	c,n		u,y		u			u	u	u	u	c	
Ba	u						u	c,n		u,y		u			u	u	u	u	c	
Bu	u						u	c,n		u,y		u			u	u	u	u	c	
EC	u						u	c,n		u,y		u			u	u	u	u	c	
H	u						u	c,n		u,y		u			u	u	u	u	c	
NH	u						u	c,n		u,y		u			u	u	u	u	c	
Va	u						u	c,n		u,y		u			u	u	u	u	c	
Go	u						u	c,n		u,y		u			u	u	u	u	c	
Su	u						u	c,n		u,y		u			u	u	u	u	c	
BS	u						u	c,n		u,y		u			u	u	u	u	c	
Ch	u						u	c,n		u,y		u			u	u	u	u	c	
Cr	u						u	c,n		u,y		u			u	u	u	u	c	
FM	u						u	c,n		u,y		u			u	u	u	u	c	
Gr	u						u	c,n		u,y		u			u	u	u	u	c	
BL	u						u	c,n		u,y		u			u	u	u	u	c	
Hu	u						u	c,n		u,y		u			u	u	u	u	c	
Ch	u						u	c,n		u,y		u			u	u	u	u	c	
Mu	u						u	c,n		u,y		u			u	u	u	u	c	
Mo	u						u	c,n		u,y		u			u	u	u	u	c	
Ka	u						u	c,n		u,y		u			u	u	u	u	c	
NM	u						u	c,n		u,y		u			u	u	u	u	c	
Pr	u						u	c,n		u,y		u			u	u	u	u	c	
Ho	u						u	c,n		u,y		u			u	u	u	u	c	
RC	u						u	c,n		u,y		u			u	u	u	u	c	
O*	u						u	c,n		u,y		u			u	u	u	u	c	

TABLE 1. (CONT'D)

TABLE 1. (CONT'D)

	Nashville Warbler	Yellow Warbler	Magnolia Warbler	Audubon's Warbler	Ovenbird	Yellowthroat	Yellow-breasted Chat	American Redstart	House Sparrow	Bobolink	Meadowlark	Yellow-headed Blackbird	Red-winged Blackbird	Orchard Oriole	Oriole	Brewer's Blackbird	Common Grackle	Cowbird	Western Tanager	Scarlet Tanager
Sc		c				c		l	c	u	c		u	c	u					
SC		c				c			c		c		u	c	c					
Cr		c				c			c		c		c	c	c					
Ha		c				c	s		c	c	c		c	c	c					
GI		c				c	u		c	c	c		c	c	c					
SP		c				c			c		c		c	c	c				l	
Ra																				
Sp		s				c	/	/	c		c		c	c	c			/	/	
Ba		/			/	/	/	/	/		/		/	/	/		/	/	/	
Bu		u				u	u	c	c	c	c		c	c	c		c	c	c	
EC		c				c	a	s	c	c	c		c	c	c		c	c	c	
H			l				a	a	c		c		c	c	c		c	c	c	
NH												c								
Va		c			c,n	c	a	a	c		c		a	s	c		c	c	c	c
Go		u			c,n	c	c	c	c		c	l	c	c	a		c	c	c	
Su		c			c	c	c	c	c		c	l	c	c	a	u	c	c	c	
BS		c			c	c	u	c	c		a	l	c,n	c,n	c		s	c	c	
Ch		c		c		c	c	c	c		c	l	c	c	c		c	c	c	
Cz		u				c,n	u	u	u		c	l	a	u	c	l	c	c	c	l
FM		c				c	c	c	c		c	l	a	u	c	u	c	c	c	
Gr		s				c	u	c	c		c	l	c	u	a	s	u	u	u	
BL																				
Hu	/	/			/	/	/	/	/	/	/	c	/	/	/		/	/	/	
Ch	/	/			/	/	/	/	/	/	/		/	/	/		/	/	/	
Mu	u	u			c	c	c	c	c	c	a		u	c	u		c	c	c	l
Mo		c				c	c	c	c	c	c		c	c	c		c	c	c	c
Ka		/				c	c	c	c	c	c		u	c	u		c	c	c	c
NM		/				/	/	/	/	/	/		u	/	/		c	c	c	c
Pr		c			u	c	c	u	c		/		c	c	c		c	c	c	
Ho		c			l	c	a	u	c		c		a	c	c	c	a	c	c	
RC		u			c	c	u	u	c		c		c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
O*																				

TABLE 1. (CONT'D)

TABLE 1. (CONT'D)

	Summer Tanager	Cardinal	Grosbeak	Blue Grosbeak	Bunting	Dickcissel	American Goldfinch	Rufous-sided Towhee	Lark Bunting	Savannah Sparrow	Grasshopper Sparrow	Vesper Sparrow	Lark Sparrow	White-winged Junco	Chipping Sparrow	Field Sparrow	Song Sparrow	Chestnut-collared Longspur
Sc		u	s		l	c	c	c			n	n	c				c	
SC		c	c		s	c	c	c										
Cr	s	c	c	u	u	c	c	c	u			c	c					
Ha		c	c	u	s	c	c	c			c		c					
GI		c	c	u		c	c	c					c					
SP		c	c	u		c	c	c					c					
Ra		s	s				s						s					
Sp		/	u	/	/	/	/	c					/					
Ba		/	/	/	/	/	/	a					c,n		s	/		
Bu		c	c	u	s	c	c	c					c					
EC		c	c	l	l	c	c	c			c		c,n					
H		s	s	s	l	c	c	c					a,y		c	u,y		
NH				s	c	c	c	c			u							
Va			s	c	c	c	c	c	c		c		c,n		u	c		
Go		c	c	u	l	c	c	c			c		u			c		
Su	u		u	u	l	c	c	c			c		c			c		
BS		u	l	c	s	c	c	c			c		c					
Ch			c	s	c	c	c	c	c		c		c		c	c		
Cr			s	c	c	s	c	s			c		c,n					
FM			u	u	u	u	u	u					u					
Gr			u	u	c		u						c					
BL					/	/	/	/		/			/				/	
Hu	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	c		/		/			/		
Ch		l	s	c	c	c	c	c	c				c			c		
Mu		u	u	u	u	c,n	c	c					c			c		
Mo		u	u	u	u	u	u	u			u		c			c		
Ka		u	u	u	l	/	/	/					c			c		
NM	s	l	u	u	u	c	/	/					c			u		
Pr			u	u	u	c	/	/					c			c		
Ho			u	u	u	c	c	c			u		c,n			c		
RC			c	u	c		c	c	c		u		c		c			
O*														c				

TABLE 1. (CONT'D)

was observed, or when circumstances would not warrant the noting of abundance. The abundance of certain species such as the Meadowlarks, and of those forms which interbreed, is indicated in the table under a single common name (i. e., Grosbeak for Rose-breasted and Black-headed Grosbeaks). A discussion of each of the situations of this type is included in the "Species Accounts" section.

SPECIES ACCOUNTS

Previously unknown or unrecorded information concerning range extensions and patterns of distribution of certain birds was obtained by the Cornell field parties in the Plains. Observations on the abundance of some species indicated a need for clarification or amplification of remarks on the abundance of these species as reported in the recent check-list of Nebraska birds by Rapp, Rapp, Baumgarten and Moser (1958). The following accounts contain information concerning observations on the abundance and distribution of certain species, behavioral and other notes and the various hybrid situations. Specimens collected by members

of the field parties are also noted. The species discussed are for the most part woodland forms, as our observations were largely confined to river valleys in which the collecting stations were situated, and the grasslands within and adjacent to these valleys. Information regarding reptiles and amphibians obtained by the field parties is contained in a recent paper by Gehlbach and Collette (1959). References to the Nebraska check-list in the accounts below refer to Rapp, et al. (1958). All specimens obtained are in the Cornell University Collection.

Specimens were taken of those species marked with a dagger (†).

Western Grebe — *Aechmophorus occidentalis*. Three individuals of this species were observed displaying on a small lake in the Sand Hills north of Halsey on June 14, 1955. The Western Grebe is listed in the Nebraska check-list as a migrant in the state, perhaps breeding at Lake McConaughy. It may also breed locally in the Sand Hills.

White Pelican — *Pelecanus erythrorhynchus*. A flock of 15-20 White Pelicans was observed near Burwell on June 19, 1955. No breeding records

Additional species collected were: Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius*), American Coot (*Fulica americana*), Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*), Least Tern (*Sterna albifrons*), Screech Owl (*Otus asio*), Burrowing Owl (*Speotyto cunicularia*), Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*), Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*), Downy Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos pubescens*), Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*), Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*), Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*), Black-capped Chickadee

(*Parus atricapillus*), Rock Wren (*Salpinctes obsoletus*), Robin (*Turdus migratorius*), Townsend's Solitaire (*Myadestes townsendi*), Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*), Warbling Vireo (*V. gilvus*), House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*), Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), Common Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*), Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*), Lark Bunting (*Calamospiza melanocorys*), Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*), and Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*).

are known for Nebraska according to the check-list.

Snowy Egret — *Egretta thula*. This species is listed in the Nebraska check-list as a rare post-breeding visitant. One adult was seen in late June, 1956, along the South Platte River southwest of Big Springs.

American Widgeon — *Anas americana*. A male was observed June 14, 1955, in the Sand Hills north of Halsey. The species may breed more frequently in the Sand Hills than indicated by the single Nebraska breeding record listed in the check-list.

Common Merganser — *Mergus merganser*. Three males of this species were observed on the Niobrara River near Valentine on June 14, 1955. A male was also seen on the river June 16, 1955. The occurrence of this species in Nebraska in mid-June is worthy of note, as it is not reported in the check-list as ever having bred in Nebraska.

Red-shouldered Hawk — *Buteo lineatus*. This species was not observed in the Plains, although listed by the Nebraska check-list as an uncommon summer resident west to North Platte.

Swainson's Hawk — *Buteo swainsoni*. This hawk was found breeding as far east as Silver Creek, where a nest containing two young was discovered.

Long-billed Curlew — *Numenius americanus*. A male Long-billed Curlew was picked up dead along a road 16 miles west of Tryon, Nebraska; it was prepared as a specimen. †

Solitary Sandpiper — *Tringa solitaria*. A Solitary Sandpiper was observed in the Sand Hills near Broken Bow, Nebraska, in June, 1955. †

Franklin's Gull — *Larus pipixcan*. This gull was observed commonly in the Sand Hills north of Halsey on June 14, 1955.

Mourning Dove — *Zenaidura macroura*. A male dove was obtained at Blair, Nebraska, and prepared as a skeleton. Mourning Doves, along with House Wrens and several other species, were the most abundant birds observed in the Plains by members of the field parties. †

Yellow-billed Cuckoo — *Coccyzus americanus*. According to the Nebraska check-list this species is uncommon to rare in the western half of the state. We found Yellow-billed Cuckoos common along the Platte and South Platte Rivers in Nebraska west to the Colorado border. Along the South Platte River in northeastern Colorado they were common to uncommon. The species was common at Valentine, where nests were found, and uncommon in the Pine Ridge region near Chadron.

Black-billed Cuckoo — *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*. This cuckoo was common at several localities including Big Springs and Grand Island (nest found), where it was observed as commonly as Yellow-billed Cuckoos. It is listed in the Nebraska check-list as uncommon throughout the state. The species has probably been frequently overlooked, and may be more common than supposed in this area. †

Great Horned Owl — *Bubo virginianus*. An adult Great Horned Owl at Grand Island was apparently frightened by the approach of a member of one of the field parties, and flew off dropping a partially eaten snake. The snake proved to be a common garter snake, *Thamnophis sirtalis*.

Chimney Swift — *Chaetura pelagica*. Listed in the Nebraska check-list as occurring west to North Platte, we found this species just east of that locality at Gothenburg, and west of North Platte at Sutherland. At the latter locality five to seven swifts were observed along the South Platte River almost daily in July, 1956. A

male was collected from this small flock. †

Flicker — *Colaptes auratus*. Flickers are among the most abundant species along the river valleys of the Plains. The Yellow-shafted and Red-shafted Flickers interbreed freely in this region and in the Northwest. Effects of their interbreeding are detectable in Flicker populations from coast to coast and from northern Canada to Mexico. A hybrid population connects the two parental populations, so that "pure" Red-shafted and "pure" Yellow-shafted Flickers virtually never come directly into contact in the breeding season. Short (MS) has investigated the Flicker hybrid situation and found no evidence for considering the Yellow-shafted and Red-shafted Flickers separate species. The center of the hybrid zone passes east of the Black Hills and Chadron, Nebraska, south into eastern Colorado just west of Crook on the South Platte River. The hybrid zone itself extends from just east of Big Springs, Nebraska, near Valentine, and Murdo, South Dakota, westward through all of Colorado and Wyoming. Thus, from Valentine and Big Springs west in Nebraska all Flickers observed are hybrids. Many, especially in the Pine Ridge region, may appear to be "pure" Red-shafted Flickers, but close examination of specimens indicates that all flickers in the area will show some signs of hybridization. In the eastern two-thirds of Nebraska most Flickers appear to be Yellow-shafted Flickers, but a great majority prove to be hybrids when examined in the hand. Gene flow from the hybrid zone is strongly affecting the eastern Nebraska flicker population. Thus, nearly all flickers breeding in the state are hybrids (hybrids are all individuals showing effects of hybridization, regardless of the nature of the cross producing

them). It is suggested that observers pay close attention to flickers seen in order to detect the presence of the more intermediate hybrids. Flickers observed should simply be called "Flickers", with every attempt being made to observe and record their characteristics (i.e., apparently yellow-shafted, near yellow-shafted, but with partially red malar patch, etc.). †

Red-bellied Woodpecker — *Centrurus carolinus*. This species is known to be expanding its range westward (see Nebraska check-list) in the Plains. We found Red-bellied Woodpeckers along the Platte River as far west as Sutherland, where it was common in 1956 and 1957. Several nests containing young and juvenile birds just out of the nest were observed. The species was seen as far north as Mobridge, just south of the North Dakota border in South Dakota. †

Great Crested Flycatcher — *Myiarchus crinitus*. Great Crested Flycatchers were observed along the Platte and South Platte Rivers as far west as Crook, Colorado. The species was common in South Dakota as far west as Howes, near the edge of the Black Hills. The Nebraska check-list records the species as a summer resident west only to Keith and Logan counties. Great Crested Flycatchers are apparently spreading westward, and should soon appear as a breeding bird west to the Rockies and the Black Hills.

Eastern Phoebe — *Sayornis phoebe*. Phoebes were found west as far as Sutherland (several) and Valentine (common, several nests). At Valentine this species nested under bridges along streams, while Say's Phoebes seemed to occur only about build-ings. †

Say's Phoebe — *Sayornis saya*. Say's Phoebes were found breeding commonly near Chadron and east to

Valentine.

Traill's Flycatcher — *Empidonax traillii*. Traill's Flycatcher is reported to be a common summer resident in all of Nebraska according to the check-list. However, we found the species present at only five localities in the state, at but one of which it was common (Halsey). It is probably very local, and perhaps locally common at only a few places in the central and western part of the state. All males heard singing gave the "fitz-bew" type song (Halsey, Grand Island, Huron). †

Eastern and Western Wood Pewees — *Contopus virens* and *C. sordidulus*. Eastern Wood Pewees were found breeding west to the Colorado border (west of Big Springs) in Nebraska, and to Howes in South Dakota. Western Wood Pewees were found near Chadron (see also Ford, 1959, for other records in this vicinity), along the South Platte River east to Crook, Colorado, and at the eastern edge of the Black Hills near Rapid City. The Wood Pewee situation in the central Plains is being reported by Short (MS). Several specimens of Eastern Pewees in eastern Nebraska were found to exhibit certain color and mensural characteristics of *sordidulus*. Likewise, several Western Pewees from eastern Colorado showed characteristics of *virens*. Whether this indicates that hybridization takes place, or merely that considerable variation occurs in these populations is a moot point. Contacts between the two Pewees probably occur along the South Platte River in northeastern Colorado between Crook and Big Springs, along the Niobrara River between Valentine and the Pine Ridge region, and along tributaries of the Cheyenne River at the base of the Black Hills in South Dakota. The songs of the two forms normally provide a means of identifying them,

but occasional songs of Western Pewees are virtually indistinguishable from those of Eastern Pewees singing the abbreviated "pee-a" or "pee-we", rather than the "pee-a-wee" song. No difference in habits or in habitat occupied was noticed between the two Pewees. †

Tree Swallow — *Iridoprocne bicolor*. This species is listed in the Nebraska check-list as breeding only rarely along the Missouri River in that state. Several Tree Swallows were observed in mid- and late June near Hastings and Grand Island. One Tree Swallow was seen on June 13, 1955, near Halsey. The species was also observed along the Niobrara River near Valentine June 14 to 16, 1955 (uncommon), and may breed there.

Rough-winged Swallow — *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*. Supposedly "uncommon" in western Nebraska (check-list), Rough-winged Swallows were commonly observed at all western Nebraska localities, as well as along the South Platte River in Colorado, and in western South Dakota. The species was more common than the Bank Swallow at most localities. †

Blue Jay — *Cyanocitta cristata*. Blue jays were common at nearly all localities, wherever there were trees. The Nebraska check-list reports it as "locally" common, which is somewhat misleading. A Blue Jay at Gothenburg was observed to attack and eat a young Mourning Dove just after the Dove had left its nest. †

Magpie — *Pica pica*. This species was found east as far as Halsey and Burwell in Nebraska. †

Common Raven — *Corvus corax*. Ravens were observed in small numbers near Halsey (June 12 and 13, 1955), in the Sand Hills north of Halsey (June 14, 1955) and in the vicinity of Valentine (June 14 and 15, 1955). This suggests that either

wandering ravens occur in June in the Sand Hills, or breeding takes place locally in the area.

Crow — *Corvus brachyrhynchos*. Crows were common at some localities, and scarce at others. The species was common at Halsey, Valentine and Chadron. This indicates that it is more common than supposed (Nebraska check-list) in at least some portions of western Nebraska.

Tufted Titmouse — *Parus bicolor*. This species was common at Mobridge, South Dakota, in July, 1955, and may be spreading northward along the Missouri River into North Dakota.

Red-breasted Nuthatch — *Sitta canadensis*. Several individuals of this species were observed in pines near Chadron on June 19, 1955. Territorial behavior was observed, indicating that this species may breed locally in the Pine Ridge area. It is not recorded in the check-list as breeding in Nebraska.

House Wren — *Troglodytes aedon*. This species is reported in the Nebraska check-list as uncommon in the western part of the state. We found House Wrens common to abundant at every locality visited except Valentine. The species is perhaps the most abundant inhabitant of Plains river valleys, and was observed as commonly at most western Nebraska localities as at those farther east. †

Mockingbird — *Mimus polyglottos*. Mockingbirds were observed commonly at Big Springs and uncommonly at Sutherland in western Nebraska. One male was seen at Halsey in June, 1955. A number of individuals were observed on the White River at Kadoka, South Dakota, in late June, 1955.

Brown Thrasher — *Toxostoma rufum*. Thrashers were common to abundant throughout the Plains river valleys visited. †

Catbird — *Dumetella carolinensis*. Catbirds were observed along the Platte and South Platte Rivers west to Crook, Colorado. A male with a completely white belly was observed at Elm Creek.

Wood Thrush — *Hylocichla mustelina*. Wood thrushes were observed along the Platte and South Platte Rivers west to Sutherland (several males on territories). Four males on territory were encountered at Halsey in June, 1955. A male was obtained at Sutherland and two males and two females were collected at Bassett. †

Swainson's Thrush — *Catharus ustulatus*. One individual of this species was seen at Halsey in the Nebraska National Forest on June 12, 1955. It is not known whether the bird was a late migrant, or was breeding in the area. The species breeds in Sioux County in western Nebraska (check-list).

Eastern Bluebird — *Sialia sialis*. A male bluebird was encountered singing at Crook, Colorado, in early July, 1956. †

Cedar Waxwing — *Bombycilla cedrorum*. Waxings were absent at all but two localities, Mobridge (common) and Halsey (several). It is probably a rare and local breeder in Nebraska outside of the Missouri Valley and the Pine Ridge regions.

Bell's Vireo — *Vireo bellii*. The Nebraska check-list records this species as a common summer resident in the eastern half of the state. We found Bell's Vireos east only as far as Grand Island. They were common at Chadron in northwestern Nebraska, and common along the Platte and South Platte Rivers from Elm Creek west into Colorado at Crook. In western and central Nebraska and central South Dakota virtually all brushy areas along streams were occupied by this vireo. The species was common in South Dakota west to Howes, and

was found (one male singing) north to Mobridge along the Missouri River near the North Dakota border. Males were collected at Silver Creek and at Bassett, Nebraska, and near Promise in north-central South Dakota. †

Black and White Warbler — *Mniotilta varia*. According to the Nebraska check-list this species occurs as a local and uncommon summer resident in eastern Nebraska. We found the species sparingly at but two eastern Nebraska localities, Schuyler (one male) and Bassett. However, Black and White Warblers were observed commonly at Valentine, Halsey (see also Ford, 1959) and Chadron in western Nebraska. We also observed this Warbler at Chamberlain and Mobridge in South Dakota. The species is probably most common in Nebraska along the relatively well-wooded Niobrara River, in the Missouri Valley area and in parts of northwestern Nebraska.

Magnolia Warbler — *Dendroica magnolia*. On June 13, 1955, Dr. Charles G. Sibley observed an individual of this species in the Nebraska National Forest near Halsey. Its presence there at that time is of interest in view of the fact that the plantings of young evergreens in portions of the Nebraska National Forest bear close resemblance to typical Magnolia habitat the author has seen elsewhere. The individual observed may have been a straggler from the spring migration, or perhaps a non-breeding bird which ceased migrating before reaching the normal breeding grounds of the species.

Audubon's Warbler — *Dendroica auduboni*. This Warbler was common with males occupying territories in the Pine Ridge region near Chadron. There is no doubt that the form breeds throughout the Pine Ridge region in suitable habitat, despite the presence of breeding records from

Sioux County only (Nebraska check-list).

Ovenbird — *Seiurus aurocapillus*. This species was observed commonly at Bassett, Valentine (nests found) and Chadron, Nebraska, and at Mobridge and Rapid City, South Dakota. It was not found along the Platte River. It is probably rare or extremely local in Nebraska outside of the Missouri Valley region, the Niobrara Valley and portions of the Pine Ridge region.

Yellowthroat — *Geothlypis trichas*. Most nests of this species which were discovered contained Cowbird eggs. One nest at Gothenburg contained eight eggs, of which five were Cowbird's. †

Yellow-breasted Chat — *Icteria virens*. This species was generally common to abundant in central and western Nebraska and South Dakota and in northeastern Colorado. It could only be considered scarce (or absent) to locally common in eastern Nebraska, despite the check-list recording it as more common in eastern than in western Nebraska. Optimum habitat for the species probably occurs in the brushy areas along streams in the central portion of the Plain. †

American Redstart — *Setophaga ruticilla*. The Nebraska check-list reports this species as a common summer resident throughout the state. This is misleading as the species apparently has a very spotty distribution. It occurred only sporadically and in very small numbers along the Platte River. It was abundant at Halsey and common to abundant along the Niobrara River and at Chadron. Redstarts were found uncommonly at well-wooded localities in South Dakota. In Nebraska it can be considered common perhaps in portions of the Missouri Valley region, the Niobrara Valley, parts of the Pine Ridge region and in a few scat-

tered areas where conditions are favorable (as in the Nebraska National Forest at Halsey).

Meadowlark — Eastern and Western, *Sturnella magna* and *S. neglecta*. Meadowlarks were common to abundant at virtually every locality. Some difficulty was encountered in separating the two forms, due chiefly to the extremely variable songs of some individuals. There is no question but that songs of the two apparent species in the Plains are more variable than in at least portions of the East (New York) and West (California). Eastern type songs (whistled) were especially variable, with more parts than normally heard farther east. Certain apparent Eastern Meadowlarks sang songs resembling those of Western Meadowlarks, except for being whistled. This variability in song is to be expected where both forms occur, for Lanyon (1957) has shown that song is learned in these birds. "Hybrid" songs are thus possible, and do occur, although the quality of the song is generally either Eastern or Western. Lanyon (1957) has shown that the call notes of the two Meadowlarks provide the surest means of field identification. He has also found that both the general and the local distribution of the Meadowlarks are correlated with environmental moisture, the eastern form generally inhabiting more moist grasslands and the western form drier areas. There exists in Nebraska an opportunity for further taxonomic, ecological and ethological study of the Meadowlark situation. Eight males were collected at Grand Island (2), Silver Creek (2), Burwell (1), Kadoka (1), Crook (1) and Gothenburg (1). All eight proved to be *Sturnella neglecta*. †

Orchard Oriole — *Icterus spurius*. Orchard Orioles were found commonly at nearly all localities. In view of the status of this species in west-

ern Nebraska (check-list), it should be noted that the species was common at Chadron, Halsey, Valentine, and along the Platte and South Platte Rivers through Nebraska west to Crook, Colorado. Orchard Orioles were found west to Fort Morgan, Colorado (uncommon), and they were common at all South Dakota localities including Rapid City at the edge of the Black Hills. The species is probably extending its range westward along the Plains river valleys. Eight males were collected at Hastings (3), St. Paul (1), Crook (1), Schuyler (1), Promise (1) and Howes (1). †

Oriole (Baltimore and Bullock's) — *Icterus galbula*. The oriole situation closely parallels the Flicker situation in the Plains. Interbreeding occurs freely, the eastern and western populations being genetically connected by a hybrid population in which phenotypically pure individuals of the parental forms are either lacking or extremely uncommon. Orioles were one of the most abundant birds of the Plains river valleys. Phenotypically pure Baltimore Orioles were obtained west to Hastings, Grand Island, St. Paul and Spencer. Phenotypically pure Bullock's Orioles were secured east to Big Springs, Chadron, and Howes, South Dakota. No "pure" Baltimore or Bullock's Orioles were found at central Nebraska localities and nearly all of the South Dakota localities; all specimens taken at these localities were hybrids. The center of the hybrid zone extends from east of Big Springs to west of Valentine, and then north through central South Dakota west of Murdo and Mobridge. East of the hybrid zone in Nebraska hybrid Orioles outnumber "pure" Baltimore Orioles as far as Blair on the Missouri River. At the latter locality only 12 of 44 adult males secured could be designated *galbula* in all color characters. Considerable

introgression is thus affecting the eastern Nebraska Oriole population. In western Nebraska only one of eight Chadron males and two of 16 Big Springs males could be considered *bullockii* in every character. Thus, all Orioles in central Nebraska and the bulk of those in eastern and western Nebraska are hybrids. These can often be identified as hybrids in the field by their various intermediate color characters. Field identification of phenotypically pure parental type individuals is impossible due to the occurrence of many backcross individuals approaching the parental forms in color pattern. As the two orioles are biologically one species, it may prove worthwhile to call both forms and hybrids seen in the field by one common name, noting hybrid characteristics as they can be determined. The oriole hybrid situation is the subject of a paper by Sibley and Short (in prep.) †

Scarlet and Western Tanagers — *Piranga olivacea* and *P. ludoviciana*. Scarlet Tanagers were found commonly at Mobridge on the Missouri River in South Dakota, and along the Niobrara River in Nebraska (Valentine, Bassett, Spencer). Ford (1959) records males taken at Halsey and Valentine, and suggests that this form may interbreed with the Western Tanager in western Nebraska. I feel that the Niobrara Valley offers the best possibility for a contact between the Tanagers in the Great Plains. Western Tanagers are common in the Pine Ridge region west of Valentine. There is a good possibility that Scarlet Tanagers occur west far enough along the Niobrara to come in contact with Western Tanagers in the Pine Ridge region. A male Western Tanager with intense red on the head, neck and most of the breast was observed (Short, pers. obs.) in late June, 1955, in some pines

near Chadron. This bird may have been a hybrid. Scarlet Tanagers have been found breeding west to North Platte (Nebraska check-list). An apparently breeding male was obtained along the South Platte River near Crook, Colorado, in early July, 1956, by D. A. Wingate. A series of eight male Scarlet Tanagers and one female were secured along the Niobrara River at Bassett. Other specimens taken along the Niobrara include a male at Valentine and three males at Spencer. A male was secured near St. Paul, and three males and three females were collected at Mobridge. None of the Scarlet Tanagers collected exhibited indications of hybridization with the Western Tanager. †

Cardinal — *Pyrrhuloxia cardinalis*. This species, which is extending its range westward along the river valleys of the Plains, has been found west as far as Scottsbluff in Nebraska (check-list). We found Cardinals along the Platte and South Platte Rivers west to the Colorado border (west of Big Springs) in June, 1956, and also at Halsey. In South Dakota Cardinals were observed at Chamberlain, at Promise in the northern part of the state, and west to the Cheyenne River north of Midland.

Rose-breasted and Black-headed Grosbeaks — *Pheucticus ludovicianus*. These two Grosbeaks interbreed in eastern and central Nebraska. Black-headed Grosbeaks occurred at all the South Dakota localities. One apparent hybrid was observed in South Dakota on the Cheyenne River north of Midland. Black-headed Grosbeaks were found in Nebraska east to Burwell, Bassett and Grand Island. Rose-breasted Grosbeaks were found west to Burwell and Elm Creek, with a possible one observed at Spencer. Hybrids were obtained at Hastings and Crete, St. Paul, O'Neill, and along

the Platte River from Schuyler west to Gothenburg. Thus, Black-headed Grosbeaks occur generally throughout northern and western Nebraska and east across central Nebraska. Rose-breasted Grosbeaks occur in eastern and southeastern Nebraska west into central and northeastern Nebraska. The two forms hybridize along a two hundred mile stretch of the Platte River in central Nebraska, and elsewhere in the east-central part of the state. Phenotypically pure individuals of both parental types and hybrids were obtained at Grand Island and Elm Creek. This situation is somewhat similar to that of the Buntings in that both forms and the hybrids are present in a zone of overlap and interbreeding, rather than the parental populations being connected by a hybrid population in a zone where neither occurs (as in flickers and orioles). Hybrids are fairly easy to recognize as such in the field, and should be looked for throughout central and eastern Nebraska. The grosbeak situation has been studied by West (MS), who considers the two forms to comprise a single species. †

Blue Grosbeak — *Guiraca caerulea*. This species was found to be a local breeder in eastern Nebraska, and an uncommon but regular breeder throughout western Nebraska and northeastern Colorado. It was uncommon at most South Dakota localities. The northern-most locality at which the species was found was Promise in north-central South Dakota. †

Indigo and Lazuli Buntings — *Passerina cyanea* and *P. amoena*. Buntings in the Plains exhibited a pattern of discontinuous distribution, being common (locally) at some localities and sparse or absent at others containing seemingly suitable habitat. Indigo Buntings were found west to Crook, Colorado, on the South Platte River, Valentine on the Niobrara

River, Halsey, Rapid City, and in Crook County, Wyoming. Ford (1959, p.10) reported an Indigo Bunting collected near Crawford, Sioux County, Nebraska. Indigo Buntings should be considered locally common in eastern and southern Nebraska, and uncommon in northwestern Nebraska, though occurring west to Wyoming and even Utah. Lazuli Buntings were found east only to Rapid City and Howes, South Dakota, and Chadron, Nebraska. This form should be considered locally common in northwestern Nebraska and rare elsewhere in the state. Hybrids were found across a 500 mile zone from Blair in eastern Nebraska to Greeley, Colorado. In Nebraska hybrids were obtained east to Spencer, Silver Creek, Hastings, Crete and Blair. Hybrids should be expected in all parts of the state. They are most common in western Nebraska. Birds showing slight indications of hybridization (i.e., back-cross products) are common in the eastern part of the state (nine of 18 collected in the eastern half of the state showed such traces), but are generally difficult to identify as hybrids in the field. Sibley and Short (1959) have discussed the Plains Bunting situation at length. †

Dickcissel — *Spiza americana*. Dickcissels were found commonly along the Platte and South Platte Rivers in Nebraska west to Crook in northeastern Colorado. They were common at Halsey and Valentine in central Nebraska, and were absent to common (Rapid City, Mobridge) at South Dakota localities. †

Rufous-sided Towhee — *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*. Towhees of two races, the western *arcticus* and eastern *erythrophthalmus*, meet in Nebraska. The species is common in underbrush along streams in most of Nebraska. It was found along the Platte and South Platte Rivers west to Crook,

but was apparently absent along the South Platte west of Crook. Towhees from South Dakota and northern and western Nebraska were generally *arcticus*. Intermediates occurred in populations in most of central and southern Nebraska, with "pure" *erythrophthalmus* being found only at Blair on the Missouri River and at Crete. Sibley and West (1959) have discussed the towhee situation in Nebraska and South Dakota. †

Grasshopper Sparrow — *Ammodramus saviannarum*. This species was common at all localities along the Platte and South Platte Rivers west to Crook, Colorado. It was common elsewhere only at Valentine, but probably occurs locally or generally in small numbers in the Sand Hills. †

White-winged Junco — *Junco aikeni*. A female White-winged Junco was collected in a canyon west of Rapid City, where the species was common. In view of the interbreeding occurring among various populations of North American Juncos (Miller, 1941), the occurrence of both White-winged and Slate-colored Juncos as uncommon breeding birds in western Nebraska is of interest (Nebraska check-list). †

Chipping Sparrow — *Spizella passerina*. According to the Nebraska check-list this species is locally common all over the state. As far as could be determined Chipping Sparrows were absent along the entire Platte River and in the portion of eastern Nebraska visited. They may occur in this area only in towns. The species was common at Chadron (probably common throughout the Pine Ridge region), but occurred elsewhere only along the Niobrara River (Valentine, Bassett) and in the Nebraska National Forest at Halsey.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Members of the field parties working in the Plains provided me with their notes, which were the source of the information contained in this paper. Persons participating in the field work were Dr. David A. West, Mr. Fred C. Sibley, Mr. David B. Wingate, Dr. Charles G. Sibley, Mr. William G. Gibson, Mr. Jerome H. Smith and Mr. A. Leroy Nordby. Their observations made this paper possible. Dr. West and Mr. F. Sibley aided me in compiling notes from journals of other members of the field parties.

Assistance rendered to us in the field by various persons in the states visited added greatly to the success of the field studies. The cooperation and understanding of the late Mr. Paul Gilbert and of Mr. Lloyd Vance of the Nebraska Game, Forestation and Parks Commission were much appreciated. Other persons who aided us in the field in various ways were Mr. William F. Rapp, Jr., Mr. Burton Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. George Blinco, Miss Doris Gates, Mr. Carl Smith, Mr. Harry Behrens and Dr. Nathan-

ial F. Whitney, Jr. This assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

SUMMARY

Field work in the central Great Plains during the years 1955, 1956 and 1957 (breeding seasons), in connection with studies of avian hybridization in the Plains, produced a considerable amount of information regarding the distribution, habits and abundance of breeding birds of the area. Lists of species and their abundance at various collecting stations in Nebraska, northeastern Colorado and South Dakota are presented in tabular form. The most abundant species found in the river valleys of the central Plains were House Wrens, Mourning Doves, Red-headed Woodpeckers, Chickadees, Flickers, Brown Thrashers and "Baltimore" Orioles (Baltimore, Bullock's and hybrids).

Observations are noted indicating advance or further advance of certain species westward in the Plains. Among the species showing such range extensions were the Chimney Swift, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Great Crested Flycatcher, Catbird, Wood Thrush, Orchard Oriole, Scarlet Tanager and Cardinal. Some species not thought to breed in Nebraska may do so in small numbers. A number of species thought to be uncommon, especially in western Nebraska, were at least occasionally common. Some notes concerning habits of certain species are included. The results of studies of avian hybrid situations in the Plains are also summarized, the emphasis being placed on problems presented to bird observers in the area.

It is unfortunate that an area, which by virtue of its many problems merits close attention by ornithologists, has been so sadly neglected. Further studies of the avifauna of

the Plains, particularly in the breeding season, are needed; it is hoped that the information presented in this report will provide a stimulus for the undertaking of such studies.

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Excerpts From Letters

"John (Mathisen) asked that I write you concerning the Dipper observation on the Timber Reserve, Fort Robinson. As near as I can learn from my diary, the date was Oct. 3, 1960."—*Harvey Y. Suetsugu, Alliance*

"I thought you might be interested to know that we have observed at least two different flocks of Sage Grouse in the northwest corner of Sioux County on December 9th and 10th." —*John Mathisen, Alliance*

"Noticed the very late date on my fall report of Lark Sparrow. My chart shows, for both 1958 and 1959, the first period of Oct. That means between the 1st and 10th. It is my guess it should be Oct. 2." (It was Oct. 6). —*Harold Turner, Bladen*

"I've never seen such numbers of Brown Creepers in North Platte as we have this fall." (Dated Dec. 1, 1960) —*Gail Shickley, North Platte*

"I had occasion to be about 15 miles north of Lincoln a few days ago and while driving along a country road flushed a flock of 30-40 cowbirds one of which was entirely white. The neck and head were just a little darker than the rest but still all white. Although it mingled well with the other birds on the ground it was always the 'trailer' when in flight. I did not have my glasses at the time and could not get closer than about 20 feet or so, but had plenty of time to identify it." (Dated June 25, 1960.) —*George W. Keim, Lincoln*

"Yesterday (Sept. 14, 1960) I was at Manawa, and across the lake was an albino swallow. It was all white as well as I could see. Most of the swallows were Barn and I assume it was, too, but there were some Bank Swallows there, too. There were also a lot of swifts, but they were mostly up in the air, not low over the water (and some of them at times spread

their tails, which I have never noticed before. This gave them a confusing look.)" —*R. G. Cortelyou, Omaha*

"I've been having the Yellow-bellied Sapsucker frequently this fall. We have never seen so many hawks as this fall." (1960) —*Mrs. Florence Patton, Wymore*

"On Nov. 4 (1960), I saw a Pine Grosbeak at the Experiment Station. It was feeding on dried berries of the bush honeysuckle and I stood within 10 feet of it and watched. It was not afraid, seemed unaware that anyone was near, so I had a perfect view of it. Harry Weakley reported it from the Station, so it isn't a new record according to Wilson Tout. That same morning I found the remains of what Glenn and I identified as a Vermilion Flycatcher. The body was intact except for the head." —*Mrs. Glenn Viehmeyer, North Platte*

"I observed a female Pine Grosbeak in a large windbreak of cedar, cottonwood, elm and boxelder. This was in east central Loup County (Sept. 25, 1960). This bird was fairly tame and I watched it for quite some time. We were visited here in Burwell by about 15 Red Crossbills on Sept. 25, 1960. Ivan Sutton, bird photographer from Kansas, and I found them feeding on sunflowers near the city park. They were surprisingly tame. Ivan was able to move up slowly and touch one with his hand and to even catch another by hand. This one we took a good look at and then released it. It didn't seem too frightened as it only flew about 20 feet and lit on a Chinese elm tree with the others and sat there preening." —*Marvin D. Schwilling, Burwell*

Several have reported Red Crossbills this year. Dana Anderson of Saint Edward and Lola Held of Elsmere are two. They are especially

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conspicuous in the proper habitat at Chadron this year. The large crop of pine seeds could well be a factor.—Ed.

"If anybody is interested in seeing large numbers of both Golden and Bald Eagles, I suggest Lewis and Clark Reservoir especially after the ice is formed. One day last winter I counted over 40!" —*Bill Rapp, Crete*

"Thought you might wish this information on the Yellow-crowned Night Herons: two of them were observed at a duck pond in Pioneers Park on August 14 (1960). One was observed in the same area on Sept. 5. The area is typical 'heron habitat'—shallow water, tall grasses, overhanging willows. The one was larger than the other and in complete adult plumage, the other did not have the complete yellowish 'crown' but otherwise the markings were identical. According to *Birds of America* these should be more southern in range, but here again the birds haven't read the book." —*Mrs. Harold Whitmus, Lincoln*

"What a fall for Cedar Waxwings! I've heard them several times each week for the past three months. It's a great hawk fall. Red-tails and Sparrow are most common but Marsh Hawks are in abundance. There are several along roads dead. Shot?" —*Bill Huntley, Auburn*

Ralph Velich of Omaha reported getting four Yellow-billed Cuckoos that had been killed by flying into windows, and he asked if anyone else had heard of this type of mortality

among cuckoos. Following are some replies:

"So far we have picked up one Yellow-billed Cuckoo, one Cooper's Hawk, one Slate-colored Junco and a few more common species such as Starlings and House Sparrows."

—*Sister Mary Silveria, Omaha*

"I was called recently to identify a bird that had flown into a picture window at 79th and Pacific Street in Omaha. I stopped to see it and found it to be a Yellow-billed Cuckoo."

—*Roy Wilcox, Omaha*

"Is it the nature of Yellow-billed Cuckoos to fly into window panes? I, too, had one do that here. I didn't hear it, but it was lying dead on top of our air conditioner which projects out of a west window. It was a beautiful specimen. This happened two years ago this past Sept."

—*Carmen Heller, Geneva*

"On about May 30, 1950, a local carpenter asked me to come over to a house he was building on the southeast edge of Crete and tell him what the birds were that were flying into the picture window. When I got there I found four Yellow-billed Cuckoos which had killed themselves. From what he told me I would assume that at least one pair was killed during the courtship procedure. One pair was killed when one was chasing the other. It may have been a defense of territory. I have a feeling that quite a few birds are killed by flying into large windows but we don't hear much about it." —*Bill Rapp, Crete*

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Wintering Bald Eagles In Nebraska 1959- 1960

Cooperative Survey by Nebraska Ornithologists' Union

by Gail M. Shickley

The survey of Bald Eagles in Nebraska during the winter months of 1959-1960 was undertaken to gain a fairly close approximation of the number of eagles using the state for winter feeding grounds, to determine the areas supporting the birds, and to learn what items constitute their food. It was also the hope of the members participating in the survey that the data acquired would be of value to the National Audubon Society in the projected continent-wide study of Bald Eagles and that thereby they could make a contribution to the efforts of that group to save America's national bird from extinction.

The story of the declining numbers of Bald Eagles, of their unsuccessful nestings, and of the organized efforts to discover the reasons for the decline have been published many times. There will be no attempt to repeat any of that material in this report. The data given are limited to the survey of a single season.

This was the first time an effort had been made to keep records covering the entire state for a full season by members of the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union. Lack of similar records for past years makes any comparison impossible, but observers who make frequent field trips seem to be agreed that the wintering population of Bald Eagles has been increasing in recent years. Probably they are more plentiful now than at any time since the early history of the state, when they were said to be rather common and to nest within the state. This increase would appear to be due to the establishment of numerous artificial lakes and to the

building of diversion dams on Nebraska rivers. These provide more open water throughout the winter and, hence, more opportunities for the eagles to obtain fish and other suitable items of food.

Observations of Bald Eagles were reported from 14 separate locations in Nebraska. The sites ranged the full width of the state, from the Missouri River on the east to the Lake Minatare and the Walgren Lake refuges in the panhandle. There were 24 observers who participated in the survey. Even so, it is realized there are eagles in some areas of the state where there are no NOU members to serve as observers; consequently there are some unfortunate gaps in the survey.

Some of the reports covered a single observation of an eagle or a small group of eagles. Others covered observations of the birds in a certain area over a period of several days or weeks. The extreme case is the report on the population of the roost near North Platte from October 31, 1959, to May 5, 1960. This area was reported cooperatively by several members, with observations made often enough to give a fairly complete picture of the population fluctuations at the roost over the entire season.

One outstanding feature of the Nebraska survey is the high percentage of juvenile eagles noted. Reports from over the state, aside from the North Platte roost, recorded almost as many juveniles as adults. At the roost near North Platte a plumage count was made whenever the light permitted. A season average showed approximately 35% adults and 65% juveniles

inhabiting this roost. As one studies the records over the state there seems to be some evidence of more juveniles in the western part of the state. This observation is interesting in view of the small number of juveniles observed in states east of Nebraska. In a survey made along the Mississippi River near the tri-cities area (Davenport, Iowa; Rock Island and Moline, Illinois) only about 15% juveniles were discovered among the Bald Eagles observed ("A Survey of Wintering Bald Eagles" by Elton Fawks, *Iowa Bird Life*, September, 1960). The small number of successful nestings in the Florida nesting areas has been a matter of deep concern to those interested in the survival of the Bald Eagle. There is no known reason for a higher percentage of juveniles in the western areas. It will be most interesting to note future surveys to see if this pattern continues to prevail.

Following is a summary of the observations reported in this first Nebraska survey, including the names

of the observers making the reports:

Site #1: west bank of Missouri River at Aspinwall townsite, about two miles downstream from Nemaha. Reporter: Ruth Wensien, Brownville.

December, 1959. Two adults and one juvenile feeding in this area daily.

February, 1960. Three adults feeding at the same location.

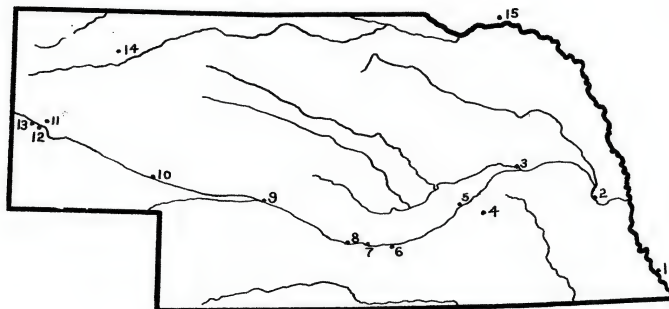
Site #2: along Platte River between North Bend and Ashland.

Reporter: Carl J. Gruener, U. S. Game Management Agent, Lincoln.

March 16-23, 1960. Seven adults and ten juveniles. Observations were made from a plane while making food drops to game birds during severe weather.

Site #3: Platte River, eight miles west of Columbus. Reporter: Columbus *Daily Telegram*, November 18, 1959.

November 17, 1959. One adult, with broken wing, captured by hunters.



Sites from which observations of Bald Eagles were reported in the 1959-60 survey.

- Site #4: south of Polk. Reporter: Lee Morris, Bradshaw. Late March, 1960. One adult, flying north. Two probable juveniles, also flying north, but too far away for positive identification.
- Site #5: 13 miles northwest of Central City, between the Platte River and the Loup River. Reporter: Donna Ferris, Central City.
March 13, 1960. Two adults and one juvenile.
March 23, 1960. Three.
March 27, 1960. Two. Plumage was not specified on the last two dates.
- Site #6: vicinity of Newark, south of Kearney and near Platte River. Reporter: Norma Radford, North Platte.
November and December, 1959. One to three adults frequently seen either perched or in flight. The birds probably remained in the area longer, but there was no further opportunity to observe them.
- Site #7: near Elm Creek, about one mile north of Platte River. Reporter: Marvin Schwillig, Burwell.
March 25, 1960. One bird, flying over open fields.
- Site #8: along Platte River near Phelps and Dawson County line. Reported: H. B. Guyer, Lexington.
February 21, 1960. Ten adults. Mr. Guyer, a state game officer, reports that this is a favorite wintering area for Bald Eagles and that there are usually between 25 and 40 of them in the area during the winter months.
- Site #9: near North Platte. Reporter: Gail Shickley. Observers: Norma Radford, Margaret Morton, Catherine Viehmeyer, Glenn Viehmeyer, Ella Nielsen, and

M. F. Shickley, all of North Platte.

In this area the North Platte and South Platte rivers meet a short distance east of the town of North Platte, forming the Platte River, which flows eastward toward the Missouri River. Downstream from the confluence of the north and south rivers a diversion dam raises the level of the water so that it can be turned into a canal of the Central Nebraska Public Power and Irrigation District. In the hills at the south rim of the valley there is an artificial reservoir, Lake Maloney, with the canals leading into and away from it. At these two locations there is some open water throughout the winter, except during extended spells of extremely cold weather, thus providing suitable winter habitat for some of the fish-eating birds.

An old timber claim on the bank of the Platte River is used as a roosting area by Bald Eagles wintering in the vicinity and, apparently, since there are notable fluctuations in the population, it is also a roost for eagles migrating through the area. Frequently a few birds may be seen feeding on fish in the trees during the daytime, or hunting in the area, but it is about sundown when the birds begin arriving at the grove to roost for the night. By dark it would appear that all of the eagles have gone to roost in these trees.

The first eagles of the season were observed on October 31, 1959, when two of the big birds were roosting there. Others joined them during the next few days, and by November 7 there were fifteen eagles at the grove.

Throughout November, December, and January the numbers varied somewhat, but in general, anywhere from 10 to 17 eagles were seen at the roost each time a count was made. The lower numbers could have been due, to some extent, to birds feeding later than usual or to observers not waiting until it was dark enough for all of the birds to be in. On January 25, 22 birds were counted at the roost. After that date the number gradually increased until February 15, when 52 Bald Eagles were roosting in the grove. Some very cold and stormy weather followed that date, and counts were difficult; but there was no question that the number of birds at the roost dropped sharply. By March 1 only 17 birds could be counted. After March 1 the number increased again until March 19, when there was a count of 83; and March 21, a count of 84. These were the high counts of the season; by March 26 only 25 birds could be counted, and the number continued dropping until all appeared to be gone by April 23. On May 5 one juvenile was reported in the grove, but no trace of it was found later.

As indicated earlier in this report, there were many more juveniles observed at the roost than birds in adult plumage. Throughout most of the winter approximately one-third of the birds counted were in adult plumage. In the first population surge, during early February, there seemed to be more juveniles than adults, the plumage counts indicating that only one-fourth of the birds were in adult plumage. In the later population increase this trend was reversed.

On the evening that 84 birds roosted in the grove it was impossible to keep an exact count of the birds in adult plumage, but it was estimated that at least half of the birds were adults. By April 3 the percentage of adults had dropped again, and only 10 out of 32 birds were in adult plumage. After that date only juveniles were seen.

During these observations the eagles frequently were seen to carry food to the branches of the trees and to continue eating there for a while. After the spring departure of the eagles, two observers walked through the grove to discover what remains of food, castings, or other signs of the eagles' roosting might be found. It was a surprise to find the grove entirely clean, with no sign of the eagles' occupancy, either in the trees or on the ground.

With so many eagles roosting in the grove there were, of course, many observations of the birds hunting or feeding throughout the entire area. Most of these observations were made along the Platte Rivers or in the vicinity of Lake Maloney. A favorite feeding area was just below the diversion dam on the Platte River. This was especially true following times when the gates of the dam had been opened to release water and then closed again. After the water had drained away below the dam many fish were left exposed on the dry river bed, and Bald Eagles could be seen feeding on these fish. Other birds that were seen feeding included a Great Blue Heron, which remained throughout the winter, Ring-billed Gulls, and Magpies.

In most instances the eagles were seen feeding alone, but occasionally there were loose groups of three or four. On one occasion 11 eagles were seen in a large concentration of ducks at Lake Maloney. The ducks were standing on the ice at the edge of open water or swimming in the water near the ice, and the eagles stood on the ice at widely separated locations among the ducks. The ducks evidenced no alarm at the presence of the eagles, nor did the eagles show any signs of molesting the ducks. Only one of the eagles seemed to be eating, and it was too far away to determine what its food might be.

Site #10: west of Lewellen. Reporter: James McIntosh, North Platte. December 2, 1959. Two adults were observed on a haystack between highway 26 and the North Platte River.

Site #11: Lake Minatare Refuge, near Scottsbluff.

A. Reporters: Mr. and Mrs. Roy Witschy, Scottsbluff. November 4, 1959. Four adults and six juveniles remained four weeks in the area. On one occasion, while eagles were feeding on the ice of the lake, a Magpie was seen to sneak in behind an eagle and steal the food from between the eagle's legs.

B. Reporters: Mr. and Mrs. Jack Brashear, Scottsbluff.

December 20 and December 30, 1959. Four adults and six juveniles were observed on these two dates. They were feeding on the ice, perched in trees beside the lake, or soaring in the neighborhood.

Site #12: North Platte River, about three and onehalf miles west of Scottsbluff. Reporters: Nora

Mae Vance and Mrs. Jack Brashear, Scottsbluff.

March 19, 1960. One adult perched in a dead cottonwood tree at river's edge.

Site #13: four and one-half miles west of Scottsbluff. Reporter: Jack Brashear, Scottsbluff.

January 14, 1960. One adult feeding in a cornfield about one mile from the North Platte River. Lake Minatare was frozen over at the time; so it may have been one of the birds from the Lake Minatare Refuge.

Site #14: Walgren Lake Refuge, south of Hay Springs. Reporter: Wayne S. Chord, Hay Springs. These birds were also reported by Doris Gates, Chadron, and Mr. and Mrs. John Mathisen, Alliance.

Late November, 1959, to late March, 1960. Two adults and one juvenile remained at the refuge throughout this period. They fed on rabbits, ducks, and pheasants.

It will be noted that the majority of these observations were made from sites along or near the Platte rivers. This fact does not necessarily mean that the majority of the eagles in the state are concentrated on those rivers; it is possible that there have not been interested observers reporting the birds in many places where they are wintering. For instance, during the summer of 1960 there were rumors of eagles having wintered on ranches near Wauneta and Imperial. These rumors could not be included in this report, but it is hoped that if the eagles return to those areas there will be definite reports to include in future surveys.

It seemed strange there were not more reports of eagles from areas adjoining the Missouri River. In an attempt to gain further information,

inquiry was made from Mr. William Youngworth, a well-known naturalist of Sioux City, Iowa. Mr. Youngworth had no records that were made within the state of Nebraska during the season of this survey, but he had records for many years past, taken from areas along the northeastern borders of the state. It would seem a fairly safe assumption that these birds would do some hunting and feeding, perhaps even roosting, in the Nebraska area. Mr. Youngworth generously copied these records to make them available for this survey. Included in these is a report of 11 Bald

Eagles counted near Yankton, South Dakota, (Site #15) in the Christmas census of 1959. Mr. Youngworth's records clearly indicate that the Bald Eagle is making a strong come-back along the Missouri River near the northeast corner of Nebraska.

It is realized that records for one year are inconclusive, but these records will serve as a foundation for future studies. It is intended that the survey shall be continued for several years, in the hope that definite trends of the Bald Eagle population in Nebraska may be established. —*North Platte*

1956-1960 Nesting Reports

A Five-Year Summary

Compiled by M. L. and C. G. Pritchard

Since 1956 thirty-nine individuals and three clubs have submitted seventy-six nesting reports representing thirty counties.

The five areas established in 1956 (Fig. 1) have remained unchanged. From Area 1 we have had reports from four counties; from Area 2, six counties; from Area 3, four counties; from Area 4, six counties; and from Area 5, ten counties. Special recognition and appreciation go to Mr. and Mrs. J. Mathisen (Alliance), Doris Gates (Chadron), Marvin D. Schwilling (Burwell), Mrs. Morris Cox (Hershey), Harold Turner (Bladen), and Audubon Naturalists' Club (Lincoln), who have submitted three or more annual reports. State-wide records accumulated by the Nebraska Game, Forestation and Parks Commission for game and ecologically associated species have been incorporated each year as, of course, was the recently published list by Short.*

One hundred forty-five species have been reported nesting in Nebraska:

Grebes

1. Horned Grebe 2
2. Eared Grebe 1, 2, 3
3. Pied-billed Grebe 2, 3

Cormorants

4. Double-crested Cormorant 1, 4

Hérons and Bitterns

5. Great Blue Heron 1, 2, 4, 5
6. Green Heron 4, 5
7. Black-crowned Night Heron 1, 3, 4, 5
8. American Bittern 3, 5

Ducks

9. Mallard all
10. Gadwall all
11. Pintail all
12. Green-winged Teal all
13. Blue-winged Teal all
14. American Widgeon 1, 2, 4
15. Shoveller all
16. Wood Duck 2, 5
17. Redhead all

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18. Canvasback 1
 19. Lesser Scaup 1, 2, 5
 20. Ruddy Duck 1, 2, 3, 5
 Hawks, Eagles, etc.
 21. Red-tailed Hawk 3, 5
 22. Swainson's Hawk all
 23. Ferruginous Hawk 1, 5
 24. Golden Eagle 1
 25. Marsh Hawk 1, 3, 5
 26. Prairie Falcon 1
 27. Sparrow Hawk all
 Grouse, Quail, and Turkeys
 28. Greater Prairie Chicken 2, 3,
 4, 5
 29. Sharp-tailed Grouse 1, 2, 3, 4
 30. Bobwhite all
 31. Scaled Quail 2
 32. Cournix Quail 5
 33. Ring-necked Pheasant all
 34. Gray Partridge 2, 3
 35. Merriam's Turkey 1
 Rails and Coots
 36. Virginia Rail 3
 37. Sora 5
 38. American Coot all
 Plovers and Sandpipers
 39. Killdeer all
 40. Long-billed Curlew 1, 2
 41. Upland Plover all
 42. Spotted Sandpiper 2, 4, 5
 43. Willet 1
 44. American Avocet 1
 45. Wilson's Phalarope 1, 3
 Terns
 46. Least Tern 3
 47. Black Tern 3, 5
 Doves
 48. Mourning Dove all
 Cuckoos
 49. Yellow-billed Cuckoo 2, 3, 4, 5
 50. Black-billed Cuckoo 1, 3, 4, 5
 Owls
 51. Barn Owl 3
 52. Screech Owl 1, 3, 5
 53. Great Horned Owl all
 54. Burrowing Owl 2, 3, 4
 55. Long-eared Owl 1, 2, 3
 Whip-poor-will and Nighthawk
 56. Poor-will 1
 57. Common Nighthawk 1, 2, 3, 5
 Swifts and Hummingbirds
 58. Chimney Swift 3, 5

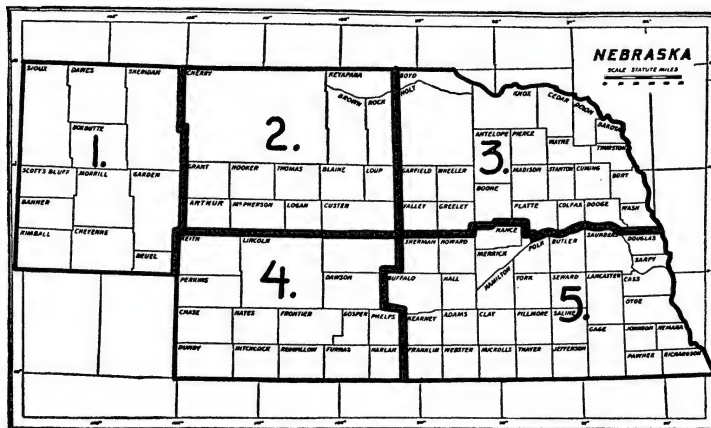


Fig. 1

59. Ruby-throated Hummingbird 5
Kingfisher
 60. Belted Kingfisher 1, 3, 5
Flickers and Woodpeckers
 61. Flicker all
 62. Red-bellied Woodpecker 1, 4, 5
 63. Red-headed Woodpecker all
 64. Hairy Woodpecker all
 65. Downy Woodpecker all
Flycatchers
 66. Eastern Kingbird all
 67. Western Kingbird all
 68. Great Crested Flycatcher 1, 3, 4, 5
 69. Eastern Phoebe 1, 2, 3, 5
 70. Say's Phoebe all
 71. Eastern Wood Pewee 5
 72. Western Wood Pewee 1
Larks
 73. Horned Larks all
Swallows and Martins
 74. Violet-green Swallow 1
 75. Bank Swallow 1, 2, 3, 5
 76. Rough-winged Swallow all
 77. Barn Swallow all
 78. Cliff Swallow all
 79. Purple Martin 3, 4, 5
Jays, Magpie and Crow
 80. Blue Jay all
 81. Black-billed Magpie all
 82. Common Crow all
 83. Pinon Jay 1
Chickadee and Nuthatches
 84. Black-capped Chickadee 1, 2, 4, 5
 85. Tufted Titmouse 5
 86. White-breasted Nuthatch 1, 5
 87. Red-breasted Nuthatch 1
Wrens, Thrashers, etc.
 88. House Wren all
 89. Bewick's Wren 5
 90. Long-billed Marsh Wren 5
 91. Rock Wren 1, 4
 92. Mockingbird 1, 4, 5
 93. Catbird 1, 2, 3, 5
 94. Brown Thrasher all
Robin, Thrushes and Bluebirds
 95. Robin all
 96. Wood Thrush 3, 5
 97. Eastern Bluebird 3, 5
 98. Mountain Bluebird 1
Shrikes
 99. Loggerhead Shrike all
Starling
 100. Starling all
Vireos
 101. Bell's Vireo 2, 3, 5
 102. Red-eyed Vireo 1, 2, 3, 5
 103. Philadelphia Vireo 2
 104. Warbling Vireo 3, 5
Warblers
 105. Black and White Warbler 1
 106. Yellow Warbler all
 107. Myrtle Warbler 5
 108. Ovenbird 1, 2
 109. Yellowthroat 1, 3, 4, 5
 110. Yellow-breasted Chat 1, 2, 5
 111. American Redstart 1, 2
Weaver Finch
 112. House Sparrow all
Meadowlarks, Blackbirds and Orioles
 113. Bobolink 2, 3, 4, 5
 114. Eastern Meadowlark 3, 5
 115. Western Meadowlark all
 116. Yellow-headed Blackbird 2, 3, 4, 5
 117. Redwinged Blackbird all
 118. Orchard Oriole all
 119. Baltimore Oriole 2, 3, 4, 5
 120. Bullock's Oriole 1
 121. Brewer's Blackbird 1, 3
 122. Common Grackle all
 123. Brown-headed Cowbird all
Tanagers
 124. Scarlet Tanager 2, 5
 125. Western Tanager 1
Grosbeaks, Sparrows, Juncos, etc.
 126. Cardinal 2, 3, 4, 5
 127. Rose-breasted Grosbeak 3, 4, 5
 128. Black-headed Grosbeak 1, 3, 4, 5
 129. Blue Grosbeak all
 130. Indigo Bunting 3, 5
 131. Lazuli Bunting 1
 132. Dickcissel all
 133. Evening Grosbeak 5
 134. House Finch 1
 135. Pine Siskin 1, 2
 136. American Goldfinch 2, 3, 4, 5
 137. Rufous-sided Towhee 1, 2, 3, 4

Dr. George Miksch Sutton *

Dr. Sutton, a noted author, illustrator and ornithologist, was born on May 16, 1898, in Lincoln, Nebraska. He has received several degrees which include his B.S. and Sc. D. at Bethany College in West Virginia, his Ph. D. at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Early in his career he was an Assistant Curator of Birds at the Carnegie Museum and an Instructor in Ornithology at the University of Pittsburgh. In 1924 he became the State Ornithologist of Pennsylvania and Chief of the Bureau of Research and Information for the State Board of Game Commissioners of Pennsylvania. After finishing his doctorate at Cornell, he became Curator of Birds there. He is now Research Professor of Zoology, Curator of Birds and Ornithologist of the State Biological Survey at the University of Oklahoma. He is a Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Unions, the Arctic Institute of North America, and the Cranbrook Institute of Science at Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.

Dr. Sutton has for years been a contributing editor of "Audubon Magazine". He was the ornithological editor for the *American College Dictionary* and *Encyclopedia Arctica*. He made the colored bird illustration for *The World Book Encyclopedia*.

Dr. Sutton has been on several Carnegie Museum and Cornell University ornithological expeditions to Labrador, Hudson Bay, the Cape Sable Region of Florida, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, and the Rio Grande Valley. He has visited the North Country ten times, Mexico ten times, Europe once, Iceland once. His book on Iceland is now in press.

He was a Major in the Air Corps during World War II. His war work took him to Alaska and the Aleutian Islands. He probably is best known



for his bird drawings. He made illustrations for books written by Arthur A. Allen, Thomas S. Roberts, Thorton Burgess, Thomas D. Burleigh, W. E. Clyde Todd, J. Van Tyne, Andrew J. Berger, and others. He is a member of the Cooper Ornithological Society, the American Geographical Society, the British Ornithologists' Union and the Spanish Society for Ornithology. He was twice president of the Wilson Ornithological Society. He is now on the Board of governors of the Southwestern Association of Naturalists.

*Sketches of Dr. Sutton and Dr. Pettingill were prepared by Miss Dee Dishman, student at Nebraska State College at Chadron, Nebraska.

His research has consisted in the study of the life histories, plumages, distribution and the taxonomy of Middle American and Arctic birds. His books include *Eskimo Year, Birds in the Wilderness*, and *Mexican Birds: First Impressions*.

Dr. Sutton lives in Norman, Oklahoma. His "Ecological Check-list of Oklahoma Birds" is almost ready for press. He continues to gather data for his *magnum opus*, "Birds of the Arctic."

Dr. Olin Sewell Pettingill, Jr.

Dr. Pettingill, a noted author, lecturer, and professor in the biological field, was born October 30, 1907 in Belgrade, Maine, is married and has two children. He received his A. B. degree from Bowdoin College and his Ph. D. in ornithology from Cornell University, and also an Honorary D. Sc. from Bowdoin College. He taught one year at Bowdoin College, another year at Westbrook Junior College, and served for 18 years (1936-54) on the faculty at Carleton College. Since 1938 (except for 1946 and 1958, he has taught ornithology each summer at the University of Michigan Biological Station in northern Michigan. He has just recently been appointed Director of Development of the Laboratory of Ornithology at Cornell University.

Dr. Pettingill has lectured for Audubon Screen Tours since their beginning in 1943, and for many other organizations. Probably the people he has lectured before total nearly a million.

Besides lecturing, teaching classes, and going to school himself, Dr. Pettingill has spent many months in the "great outdoors" on various expeditions. He has been on a trip to Hudson Bay for the Carnegie Museum, the Cornell University-Carleton College ornithology expedition to Mexico, and a jaunt to Northwest Canada for the National Audubon Society and U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service in search of Whooping Cranes. His findings on this particular trip were of value in the fight to save



this diminishing species from extinction. He and his wife were sent by Walt Disney productions to Falkland Islands in 1953-54 to make a documentary film on penguins. Three films by Walt Disney Productions—"Nature's Half Acre", "Water Birds", and "Vanishing Prairie", contain many of Dr. Pettingill's pictures. He was also photographer and script writer for eight films on birds, produced by Coronet Instructional Films. The latest trip made by the Pettingills was to Iceland in the summer of 1958.

He has held important offices in ornithological societies. These include secretary for the American Ornithologists' Union of which he is a fellow; secretary, president, and vice president for the Wilson Ornithological Society, and president of the Maine Audubon Society. He also is or has been a member of the following: Cooper Ornithological Society, Nuttall Ornithological Club, Wildlife Society, Pacific Northwest Bird and Mammal Society, the National Audubon Society, in which he is presently a director, and the British Ornithologists' Union.

Dr. Pettingill has made studies on life histories, behavior, distribution, and ecology of birds in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the

Falkland Islands. He has written *A Laboratory and Field Manual of Ornithology*, a text widely used in colleges and universities, and *A Guide to Bird Finding East of the Mississippi* and *A Guide to Bird Finding West of the Mississippi*. In the last-named book he has a chapter on Nebraska to which many members of the N.O.U. contributed information. This book and its companion volume for eastern United States have become well-known and much-used Baedekers for bird watchers who like to travel.

Dr. Pettingill has been an Honorary Member of The Nebraska Ornithologists' Union since 1947. Dr. Sutton since 1941.

Fall Field Trips

Fall Field Trips were held September 25, 1960, in the vicinity of Kingsley Dam near Ogallala, and October 9 in Auburn and Nemaha County. Both trips were quite well attended and good lists were made by both. More enthusiasm is being generated each year for these field days which come at a time when interest in birds needs to be increased. There is little doubt that if a similar amount of energy were used in fall studies as are usually given to spring studies, a number of new migrating species would be uncovered. Be watching for the dates and places of the Fall Field Trips of 1961.

Winter Meeting

The Fifth Annual Winter meeting was held at the First National Bank in Beatrice on January 21, 1961, with 51 persons registering. The Beatrice

Audubon Society with Miss Mary Sturmer as president was the host club.

The program was as follows: "Population Studies on River Flood Plains," William F. Rapp, Jr.; "Recent Developments of a Bald Eagle Study in Nebraska," Gail M. Shickley; "A Proxy Visit To Jamaica Bay Sanctuary, New York City," (illustrated) Mary M. Tremaine; "Your Editor Speaks," Doris B. Gates; "Bringing Greetings From The Kansas Birders," L. B. Carson; "A Visit With Flamingos," (illustrated) Georgia F. Mackie; "Gage County Hawks," William Hepperlin; "Homestead National Monument," Donald G. Warman. Following the afternoon session the group visited the Monument.

January 22 field trips were organized starting at Beatrice and ending in Wymore at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Patton. A total of 32 kinds of birds was listed.

Treasurer's Report

Delayed payment of 1959 membership	3.00	
Donation	1.00	
146 Active members	438.00	
37 Sustaining members	185.00	627.00
Bond Interest Received		2.50
Membership list sold		5.00
		634.50
Less prepaid item previously taken into income		9.00
Net dues and general receipts for 1960		625.50
(Allocated 85% (\$531.68) to Review Fund and 15%		
(93.82) to General Fund)		
REVIEW FUND		
Allocation of dues and general receipts for 1960		531.68
Subscriptions to Review — 19 Direct	66.50	
via agency, 13 domestic	39.00	
1 foreign	3.25	108.75
Cut paid for		2.00
Back copies sold		4.00
		646.43
Less prepaid item previously taken into income		3.00
		643.43
Printing costs	115.56	
	111.30	
	137.62	
	176.28	540.76
Gain on Review for year		102.67
GENERAL FUND		
Allocation of dues and general receipts for 1960		93.82
Net receipts from winter (Lincoln) meeting	46.38	
Receipts from spring (Chadron) meeting	30.25	
less costs of programs etc.	24.60	5.65
Postage paid in	.25	52.28
Gross receipts to General Fund		146.10
Officers' expenses Mrs. Lueshen	32.56	
Miss Winter	9.23	
Miss Gates	6.03	
R. G. Cortelyou	11.53	59.35

Cost of Treasurer's bond		5.00	
Cost of NOU News 1959	76.80		
Part of 1960	53.55	130.35	
Copy of Review Mailing list		2.75	197.45
Deficit in General fund for year			(51.35)
OCCASIONAL PAPERS FUND			
Checklists sold		48.50	
Other papers sold		4.75	
Printing Field cards	79.55		
less sales of cards	34.95	(44.60)	
Net gain for year			8.65
OCCASIONAL PAPERS Fund turned over	73.96		
less accrued expenses due	2.03		71.93
Life membership paid in			50.00
Increase in prepaid memberships and subscriptions			128.50
Cash and bank balance January 1, 1960			334.91
Bank balance December 31, 1960			645.31
ASSETS		1-1-60	12-31-60
Cash and bank accounts		334.91	645.31
Bonds at cost		316.00	316.00
Unrecovered balance of Checklist costs		299.00	225.00
		949.91	1,186.31
LIABILITIES			
Life Membership Fund		578.00	628.00
Prepaid memberships and subscriptions		151.00	279.50
Due on Occasional Papers		-	43.28
Balance (General funds)		220.91	235.53
		949.91	1,186.31

R. G. Cortelyou, Treasurer
Nebr. Ornithologists' Union, Inc.

General Notes

CALLIOPE HUMMINGBIRD AT NORTH PLATTE—A male Calliope Hummingbird, *Stellula calliope*, in full adult plumage was observed feeding on hybrid Penstemon at the Glenn Viehmeyer residence two miles south of North Platte, Nebraska, August 8-10, 1960. This bird was

observed repeatedly at rest and in flight through binoculars and under ideal light conditions. The striped red and white gorget and head markings left no doubt of the species identification. Since the bird repeatedly rested in a wire fence with three-inch mesh, it was possible to measure the size

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visually. Two days later a second bird thought to be a female or immature male was observed at the same location. Size appeared right but positive identification of the second bird is not claimed.

The positive identification of the Calliope Hummingbird adds a new species to the Lincoln County list.
—*Glenn Viehmeyer, North Platte*

Letters To The Editor

"The bird I reported as a Swallow-tailed Kite last spring was really a Caspian Tern. —*Carl H. Swanson, Omaha* (This error is in print in the Oct. 1960 *Review*.)

Book Reviews

THE BIOLOGIST'S HANDBOOK OF PRONUNCIATIONS.—By Edmund C. Jaeger, D. Sc. Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, 301-327 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Ill. 1960: 317 pp. \$6.75.

This guide is a list of over 9,000 terms including scientific names of both plants and animals. The conventional pronunciation marks are used, and translations are given for some of the terms making them more meaningful. It is a handy book to have on the shelf with other scientific works.

THE WONDERS I SEE.—By John K. Terres. J. B. Lippincott Company. East Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa., 1960: 256 pp. \$5.00.

In reading this book by Terres, one gleans understandings from his

diary, observations, and experiences as well as from his contacts with others. It is written in such a way that the reader is likely to be reminded of his own experiences not only with birds but with mammals and insects as well. It is both pleasant and informative.

DUCKS, GEESE, AND SWANS.—A Sunset Junior Book by Herbert H. Wong. Lane Book Company, distributed by J. B. Lippincott Company, 1960: 65 pp. \$2.95.

This delightfully illustrated children's book is a primer for study of certain water birds. It includes migratory routes, some diseases of ducks, uses of banding, and similar pertinent facts. It is unfortunate that the Goldeneyes are mis-labeled on page 46.

7-1961

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Third Report of Fall Records 1960

Dates are given under the same conditions as set forth last year. A single date is the last date a bird was seen. Double dates are used only for migrants and for those that might seem rather unusual. If a bird apparently was seen only once, an asterisk (*) is used.

A few people sent in only a few reports, but even these are important. Most complete records came from Douglas, Lincoln, McPherson and Webster Counties.

1. Adams, Hastings—Margaret Jones. "The doves stay with us all winter. Very few Robins this winter."

2. Box Butte, Alliance—John and Ann Mathisen. They include Smith Lake in Sheridan County in their reports. "On June 19 a Mockingbird was on the yard wires but it was not regularly present in the yard."

3. Cass, Plattsmouth—Lorene Heineman. Friends reported the two Pine Grosbeaks to Mrs. Heineman. She did not see them. She found a Mourning Dove nesting Oct. 6.

4. Dawes, Chadron—Doris Gates.

5. Douglas, Omaha—R. G. Cortel-you. James Malkowski identified the Old Squaw. Mary Tremaine saw Greater Yellowlegs about July 15. Alice Rushton saw a Brown Thrasher about Dec. 17. This was apparently a straggler. A late Orange-crowned Warbler was seen Dec. 29. A late Common Grackle was seen Dec. 12.

6. Lincoln, Hershey—Mrs. Morris A. Cox.

7. McPherson—Oona S. Bassett. The Whooping Crane was seen at Southerland (Lincoln County).

8. Webster, Bladen—Harold Turner. "On Dec. 18, a stray bunch of cowbirds (I figured there were at least 50) alighted on and about the house. There were some Starlings, and at first I took them to be all the latter."

LOONS

COMMON LOON, Douglas (Nov. 12*). RED-THROATED LOON, Douglas (Nov. 19-29).

GREBES

PIED-BILLED GREBE, Douglas (Aug. 28-Nov. 19), Cass (Oct. 6).

PELICANS

WHITE PELICAN, Cass (Sept. 9). DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT, Box Butte (Oct. 9), Douglas (Oct. 12-Nov. 27).

HERONS

GREAT BLUE HERON, Douglas (Oct. 31), Cass (Oct. 6), Lincoln (Aug. 22), Webster (Aug. 15). SNOWY EGRET, Cass (Oct. 1). GREEN HERON, Douglas (July 16-Sept. 20). BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON, Douglas (Oct. 22), Lincoln (Aug. 4). YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON, Douglas (Aug. 15*). AMERICAN BITTERN, Box Butte (Oct. 9), Douglas (Oct. 18*).

SWANS to DUCKS

CANADA GOOSE, Cass (Oct. 6-Dec. 31), Lincoln (Oct. 15-Dec. 31), Webster (Sept. 22-Oct. 12). WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE, Cass (Oct. 6-Dec. 31). SNOW GOOSE, Cass (Oct. 6-Nov. 30). BLUE GOOSE, Douglas (Oct. 12*). MALLARD, Douglas (Sept. 15-Dec. 19), Cass (Oct. 6-Nov. 30), Lincoln (Aug. 13-Dec. 31), McPherson (Sept. 25). GADWALL, Douglas (Oct. 12-Dec. 18). McPherson (Sept. 25). PINTAIL, Douglas (Oct. 3-Nov. 13), McPherson (Sept. 25), Webster (Oct. 15*). GREEN-WINGED TEAL, Douglas (Oct. 12*). BLUE-WINGED TEAL, Douglas (Oct. 12-22), Lincoln (Oct. 6*), McPherson, (Sept. 25), Webster (Sept. 9*). AMERICAN WIDGEON, Douglas (Oct. 3-12). SHOVELLER, Douglas (Oct. 3-18). WOOD DUCK, Douglas (Aug. 22-Oct. 12). REDHEAD,

Douglas (Nov. 19*). RING-NECKED DUCK, Douglas (Oct. 18*). CANVASBACK, Douglas (Nov. 1*), McPherson (Oct. 15). LESSER SCAUP, Douglas (Oct. 19-Nov. 19). COMMON GOLDEN-EYE, Douglas (Nov. 1*). OLD SQUAW, Douglas (Dec. 11*). AMERICAN SCOTER, Douglas (Dec. 10*). RUDDY DUCK, Douglas (Oct. 18-Nov. 5), McPherson (Oct. 15). HOODED MERGANSER, Douglas (Nov. 29*). COMMON MERGANSER, Douglas (Nov. 19-Dec. 12), Lincoln (Dec. 8*).

HAWKS

TURKEY VULTURE, Douglas (Aug. 27*), Lincoln (July 25*). GOSHAWK, Cass (Nov. 20). SHARP-SHINNED HAWK, Webster (Sept. 25-Nov. 12). COOPER'S HAWK, Webster (Aug. 7-Nov. 25). RED-TAILED HAWK, Douglas (July 16-Dec. 28), Cass (Oct. 7), Lincoln (July 31-Oct. 21), Webster (July 1-Dec. 25). RED-SHOULDERED HAWK, Douglas (July 16-Dec. 10). SWAINSON'S HAWK, Douglas (Aug. 16*), Lincoln (July 24-Oct. 15), Webster (July 1-Sept. 30). ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK, Cass (Dec. 31), Lincoln (Oct. 18-Dec. 31), Webster (Oct. 28-Dec. 25). FERRUGINOUS HAWK, Webster (Aug. 5-Oct. 5). GOLDEN EAGLE, Webster (Dec. 16*). BALD EAGLE, Lincoln (Sept. 23-Dec. 24), Webster (Nov. 1*). MARSH HAWK, Douglas (Dec. 16-25), Lincoln (Aug. 7-Dec. 31), Webster (July 1-Dec. 31). OSPREY, Douglas (Sept. 20-Oct. 12). PRAIRIE FALCON, Webster (Oct. 28-Dec. 16). PEREGRINE FALCON, Lincoln (Dec. 8-26). PIGEON HAWK, Dawes (Dec. 13*), McPherson (Sept. 13), Webster (Sept. 12*). SPARROW HAWK, Dawes (Sept. 21), Douglas (Dec. 16), Cass (Dec. 31), Lincoln (Dec. 25), Webster (Dec. 25).

GALLINACEOUS BIRDS

GREATER PRAIRIE CHICKEN, Lincoln (Dec. 31), McPherson (Sept. 25). SHARP-TAILED GROUSE, McPherson (Sept. 25). BOBWHITE, Douglas (Dec. 12), Cass (July 15), Lincoln (Dec. 14), Webster (Dec. 31). RING-NECKED PHEASANT, Douglas (Nov. 27*), Lincoln (Dec. 30), Webster (Dec. 31).

CRANES and RAILS

WHOOPIING CRANE, Lincoln (Oct. 18*). SANDHILL CRANE, Dawes (Sept. 26-Oct. 9), Lincoln (Oct. 2-13), McPherson (Oct. 12), Webster (Sept. 30-Nov. 6). AMERICAN COOT, Douglas (July 16-Dec. 12), McPherson (Oct. 15).

SHORE BIRDS

KILLDEER, Dawes (Sept. 20), Douglas (Nov. 19), Lincoln (Oct. 25), McPherson (Sept. 28), Webster (Oct. 25). COMMON SNIPER, Douglas (Oct. 22-Nov. 12), Lincoln (Oct. 2-Nov. 28). UPLAND PLOVER, Lincoln (July 22-Sept. 10), Webster (July 1-Sept. 5). SPOTTED SANDPIPER, Dawes (Sept. 4), Douglas (Oct. 1*), Lincoln (Sept. 6*). SOLITARY SANDPIPER, Douglas (Sept. 5*), Webster (July 15-Aug. 25). WILLET, Webster (Aug. 24*). RING-BILLED GULL, Douglas (Oct. 2-Nov. 27), Lincoln (Dec. 8-31). FRANKLIN'S GULL, Lincoln (July 12-Oct. 24), Webster (Oct. 3-23). FORSTER'S TERN, Douglas (Oct. 12*). LEAST TERN, Douglas (Sept. 14*), Cass (Aug. 9). CASPIAN TERN, Douglas (Oct. 3*). BLACK TERN, Douglas (Aug. 7-24).

DOVES

MOURNING DOVE, Adams (Dec. 31), Box Butte (Sept. 28), Dawes (Oct. 14), Cass (Nov. 12), Douglas (Dec. 29), Lincoln (Oct. 6), McPherson (Oct. 4), Webster (Oct. 18).

CUCKOOS

YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO, Cass (Sept. 21), Douglas (Sept. 14), Lin-

coln (Sept. 12), Webster (Sept. 8).
BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO, Cass
(July 7), Douglas (Sept. 10*).

OWLS

SCREECH OWL, Cass (Aug. 9),
Lincoln (Sept. 8*), Webster (Aug.
25-Dec. 28). GREAT HORNED OWL,
Cass (Nov. 24), Douglas (Sept. 2-
Dec. 29), Lincoln (July 22-Dec. 23),
McPherson (Oct. 21), Webster (Dec.
31). BURROWING OWL, Dawes
(Sept. 2), Lincoln (July 10*).
BARRED OWL, Douglas (Sept. 3-
Oct. 8). SHORT-EARED OWL,
Douglas (Oct. 12*), Webster (July
1-Dec. 28).

GOATSUCKERS

POOR-WILL, Dawes (Oct. 1). COM-
MON NIGHTHAWK, Adams (Sept.
23), Cass (Oct. 5), Dawes (Sept. 2),
Douglas (Oct. 1), Lincoln (Sept. 4),
Webster (Sept. 15).

SWIFTS and HUMMINGBIRDS

CHIMNEY SWIFT, Adams (Oct.
11), Cass (Oct. 11), Douglas (Oct.
11), Lincoln (July 24-Sept. 28), Web-
ster (Oct. 8). RUBY-THROATED
HUMMINGBIRD, Cass (July 30),
Douglas (July 16-Sept. 10). BROAD-
TAILED HUMMINGBIRD, Lincoln
(Sept. 2-7).

KINGFISHERS

BELTED KINGFISHER, Douglas
(July 16-Dec. 18), Lincoln (July 23-
Dec. 15).

WOODPECKERS

FLICKER, Dawes (Sept. 18), Cass
(Dec. 19), Douglas (Dec. 28), Lin-
coln (Dec. 15), McPherson (Oct. 2),
Webster (Oct. 23). RED-BELLIED
WOODPECKER, Cass (Dec. 20),
Douglas (Dec. 29), Webster (Oct.
5*). RED-HEADED WOODPECK-
ER, Cass (Aug. 16), Douglas (Dec.
17), Lincoln (Sept. 5), Webster
(Sept. 16). YELLOW-BELLIED
SAPSUCKER, Cass (Nov. 20).
HAIRY WOODPECKER, Cass (Dec.
27), Douglas (Dec. 28), Lincoln (Nov.
14-Dec. 31), Webster (Dec. 31).

DOWNY WOODPECKER, Cass
(Dec. 27), Douglas (Dec. 29), Lincoln
(Dec. 31), Webster (Dec. 31).

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

EASTERN KINGBIRD, Cass (Aug.
11), Dawes (Sept. 4), Douglas (Sept.
14), Lincoln (Sept. 15), Webster
(Sept. 15). WESTERN KINGBIRD,
Dawes (Sept. 4), Douglas (Aug. 16),
Lincoln (Sept. 3), Webster (Sept.
14). GREAT CRESTED FLY-
CATCHER, Douglas (Sept. 3),
Webster (Sept. 9). EASTERN
PHOEBE, Cass (Aug. 10), Douglas
(Oct. 19), Lincoln (Aug. 4), Webster
(Oct. 12). SAY'S PHOEBE, Dawes
(Sept. 12), Webster (Sept. 20).
EMPIDONAX, Webster (Sept. 4*).
EASTERN WOOD PEWEE, Cass
(July 31), Douglas (Sept. 20),
Webster (Sept. 3). OLIVE-SIDED
FLYCATCHER, Douglas (Sept. 3*).

LARKS

HORNED LARK, Douglas (Dec.
12*), Lincoln (Dec. 30), Webster
(Dec. 31).

SWALLOWS

BANK SWALLOW, Douglas (Sept.
14*), McPherson (Sept. 23). ROUGH-
WINGED SWALLOW, Webster
(July 1-Sept. 8). BARN SWAL-
LOWS, Adams (Oct. 3), Cass (Oct.
5), Douglas (Aug. 16-Oct. 12), Lin-
coln (Sept. 15), McPherson (Sept.
29), Webster (Oct. 6). CLIFF
SWALLOW, Cass (Aug. 9), Douglas
(Aug. 24-Sept. 20), Lincoln (July
26*), Webster (Aug. 25*). PURPLE
MARTIN, Cass (Aug. 13), Douglas
(Sept. 20), Lincoln (July 24-Sept. 4),
Webster (Aug. 6*).

CORVIDS

BLUE JAY, Cass (Dec. 30), Dawes
(Sept. 18), Douglas (Dec. 28), Lin-
coln (Dec. 8), McPherson (Sept. 27),
Webster (Oct. 31). BLACK-BILLED
MAGPIE, Lincoln (Dec. 26), Webster
(Dec. 31). COMMON CROW, Cass

(Dec. 31), Douglas (Dec. 28), Lincoln (Dec. 31), Webster (Dec. 25). CHICKADEES and NUTHATCHES BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE, Cass (Dec. 31), Douglas (Dec. 29), Lincoln (Dec. 31), Webster (Dec. 31). TUFTED TITMOUSE, Cass (Dec. 30), Douglas (Dec. 28). WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH, Cass (Dec. 30), Douglas (July 16-Dec. 29).

CREEPERS and WRENS

BROWN CREEPER, Cass (Oct. 7-24), Douglas (Oct. 31-Dec. 12), McPherson (Oct. 25). HOUSE WREN, Cass (Sept. 26), Dawes (Sept. 21), Douglas (Oct. 8), Lincoln (Sept. 2), Webster (Oct. 13). WINTER WREN, Douglas (Nov. 26-Dec. 28). BEWICK'S WREN, Cass (Sept. 18). ROCK WREN, Dawes (Oct. 14).

MOCKINGBIRDS

MOCKINGBIRD, Webster (July 1-Sept. 30). CATBIRD, Cass (Sept. 20), Dawes (Sept. 18), Douglas (Sept. 20), Lincoln (Aug. 28-Oct. 5), Webster (Sept. 30). BROWN THRASHER, Cass (Sept. 27), Dawes (Sept. 21), Douglas (Oct. 12), Lincoln (Sept. 6), McPherson (Sept. 16), Webster (Oct. 15).

THRUSHES

ROBIN, Cass (Dec. 31), Dawes (Oct. 8), Douglas (Dec. 17), Lincoln (Nov. 21), Webster (Nov. 25). WOOD THRUSH, Cass (July 17), Douglas (July 16-Sept. 5). SWAINSON'S THRUSH, Cass (Sept. 15), McPherson (Oct. 3), Webster (Sept. 9*). EASTERN BLUEBIRD, Douglas (Sept. 11-Nov. 19), Lincoln (Oct. 4*), Webster (Oct. 12-26). MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD, Dawes (Sept. 4). TOWNSEND'S SOLITAIRE, Dawes, (Oct. 8-Dec.), Lincoln (Oct. 30*), McPherson (Oct. 26-on).

GNATCATCHERS to PIPITS

GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET, Dawes (Nov. 4*), Douglas (Oct. 22-Dec. 18), Lincoln (Nov. 21-Dec. 10), Webster (Oct. 12-25). RUBY-

CROWNED KINGLET, Cass (Oct. 22), Douglas (Oct. 1-31), Webster (Sept. 28-Oct. 15). WATER PIPIT, Lincoln (Oct. 26-28). SPRAGUE'S PIPIT, McPherson (Sept. 20), Webster (Sept. 28-Oct. 24).

WAXWINGS and SHRIKES

CEDAR WAXWING, Cass (Dec. 31), Douglas (Oct. 30-Dec. 3). NORTHERN SHRIKE, Webster (Dec. 12*). LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE, Dawes (Sept. 2), Douglas (Aug. 24*), Lincoln (Aug. 30-Nov. 9).

STARLINGS

STARLING, Cass (Dec. 30), Lincoln (Dec. 31), Webster (Dec. 31).

VIREOS and WARBLERS

BELL'S VIREO, Douglas (Sept. 4), Lincoln (Sept. 1), Webster (Sept. 10). YELLOW-THROATED VIREO, Douglas (July 16-Sept. 20). SOLITARY VIREO, Douglas (Sept. 11-Oct. 1). RED-EYED VIREO, Cass (Oct. 1), Dawes (Sept. 4), Douglas (Sept. 11). WARBLING VIREO, Dawes (Sept. 4), Douglas (Sept. 21), Lincoln (Aug. 15-Sept. 20). BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER, Dawes (July 1-Sept. 2), Douglas (Sept. 11*). TENNESSEE WARBLER, Douglas (Aug. 27-28). ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER, Adams (Oct. 7), Cass (Oct. 25), Douglas (Oct. 11-Oct. 22), Webster (Sept. 15-Oct. 22). NASHVILLE WARBLER, Douglas (Sept. 11-Oct. 11). YELLOW WARBLER, Box Butte (Aug. 28), Cass (July 4), Dawes (Sept. 2), Douglas (Sept. 11), Lincoln (Aug. 15). MYRTLE WARBLER, Adams (Oct. 20), Cass (Oct. 17-Nov. 2), Douglas (Oct. 3-Nov. 5), McPherson (Sept. 13), Webster (Sept. 23-Oct. 13). CERULEAN WARBLER, Douglas (July 16-Sept. 3). BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER, Cass (Oct. 5). OVENBIRD, Douglas (Sept. 3). LOUISIANA WATER-THRUSH, Douglas (Aug. 14*). MOURNING WARBLER, Douglas (Sept. 10-Oct. 18). YELLOW-

THROAT, Douglas (Aug. 14), McPherson (Sept. 30). YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT, Cass (Oct. 27), Dawes (Sept. 4), Douglas (Aug. 14), Webster (Aug. 31-Sept. 20). WILSON'S WARBLER, Cass (Sept. 12), Dawes (Sept. 4), Douglas (Aug. 27-Sept. 11), McPherson (Sept. 28). AMERICAN REDSTART, Dawes (Sept. 4), Douglas (Sept. 11), McPherson (Sept. 28).

WEAVER FINCHES

HOUSE SPARROWS were reported from most stations.

BLACKBIRDS

BOBOLINK, Lincoln (Aug. 5). MEADOWLARK sp., Douglas (Oct. 21), Lincoln (Dec. 31), Webster (Dec. 31). YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD, Lincoln (Oct. 9), McPherson (Sept. 25). RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD, Cass (Nov. 20), Douglas (Dec. 12), Lincoln (Dec. 31), McPherson (Oct. 7), Webster (Dec. 30). ORCHARD ORIOLE, Cass (July 18), Douglas (Aug. 24), Lincoln (Aug. 21), McPherson (Aug. 14), Webster (Sept. 20). BALTIMORE ORIOLE, Cass (Sept. 10), Douglas (Sept. 5), Lincoln (Aug. 10), Webster (Sept. 15). BULLOCK'S ORIOLE, Lincoln (Aug. 9*). RUSTY BLACKBIRD, Douglas (Nov. 12-13), Webster (Oct. 15-Dec. 28). BREWER'S BLACKBIRD, Lincoln (July 23-Oct. 18), McPherson (Oct. 21), Webster (Sept. 13-Dec. 2). COMMON GRACKLE, Adams (Oct. 29), Cass (Nov. 3), Dawes (Oct. 5), Douglas (Nov. 5), Lincoln (Oct. 18), Webster (Nov. 5). BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD, Douglas (Nov. 1), Lincoln (Oct. 18), Webster (Nov. 6).

TANAGERS

WESTERN TANAGER, Dawes (Sept. 2). SCARLET TANAGER, Douglas (Aug. 14).

FRINGILLIDS

CARDINAL, Cass (Dec. 30), Douglas (Dec. 29), Lincoln (Oct. 30),

Webster (Dec. 31). ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK, Cass (Aug. 15), Douglas (Sept. 4). BLUE GROSBEAK, Douglas (Aug. 16-24), McPherson (Sept. 18), Webster (July 1-Sept. 5). INDIGO BUNTING, Cass (July 31), Douglas (Sept. 21). LAZULI BUNTING, Webster (Aug. 18*). DICKCISSEL, Cass (July 31), Douglas (Aug. 16), Lincoln (July 24*), Webster (Oct. 12). EVENING GROSBEAK, Dawes (Oct. 8-on). PURPLE FINCH, Douglas (Dec. 9*). PINE GROSBEAK, Cass (Dec. 31*). PINE SISKIN, Cass (Nov. 20-Dec. 31), Douglas (Nov. 20-Dec. 4), McPherson (Oct. 6), Webster (Sept. 9-Dec. 28). AMERICAN GOLDFINCH, Cass (Nov. 27), Dawes (Sept. 20), Douglas (Dec. 18), Lincoln (Dec. 31), McPherson (Oct. 4), Webster (Dec. 31). RED CROSSBILL, Douglas (Nov. 20-Dec. 18), Webster (Oct. 31-Nov. 24). RUFOUS-SIDED TOWHEE, Cass (July 17), Dawes (Oct. 8), Douglas (Oct. 22), Lincoln (Sept. 24), McPherson (Oct. 4), Webster (Sept. 17-Nov. 15). LARK BUNTING, Dawes (Sept. 4), Lincoln (Aug. 14-30). SAVANNAH SPARROW, Webster (Sept. 5-Oct. 12). GRASSHOPPER SPARROW, Webster (Oct. 9). BAIRD'S SPARROW, Webster (Oct. 16*). LECONTE'S SPARROW, Webster (Sept. 15*). HENSLOW'S SPARROW, Webster (Sept. 9*). VESPER SPARROW, Dawes (Oct. 9*), Lincoln (Oct. 2*), McPherson (Oct. 15), Webster (Oct. 6-22). LARK SPARROW, Cass (Oct. 6), Dawes (Sept. 4), Webster (Aug. 25). SLATE-COLORED JUNCO, Cass (Oct. 28-Dec. 31), Douglas (Oct. 8-Dec. 29), Lincoln (Nov. 4-Dec. 31), McPherson (Oct. 25-on), Webster (Oct. 15-Nov. 25). OREGON JUNCO, Lincoln (Nov. 10-Dec. 31), Webster (Dec. 31*). TREE SPARROW, Douglas (Oct. 31-Dec. 29), Lincoln (Oct. 4-Dec. 31),

McPherson (Oct. 25-on), Webster (Oct. 16-Dec. 31). CHIPPING SPARROW, Douglas (Oct. 2), Webster (Oct. 15). CLAY-COLORED SPARROW, Dawes (Sept. 2-18), McPherson (Sept. 28), Webster (Sept. 5-Oct. 13). FIELD SPARROW, Cass (July 17), Douglas (July 16), Webster (Sept. 25-Oct. 13). HARRIS' SPARROW, Cass (Nov. 27*), Douglas (Oct. 18-Dec. 28), McPherson (Oct. 4), Webster (Oct. 14-Dec. 31). WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW, Box Butte (Sept. 28-Nov. 8), Dawes (July 4-Oct. 8), McPherson (Oct. 13),

Webster (Sept. 25-Oct. 25); WHITE-THROATED SPARROW, Box Butte (Oct. 3*), Cass (Oct. 25*), Dawes (Oct. 8*), Douglas (Oct. 1-Nov. 6), McPherson (Oct. 5), Webster (Sept. 16-Nov. 1). FOX SPARROW, Douglas (Nov. 5-19). LINCOLN'S SPARROW, Douglas (Oct. 11-Nov. 1), Webster (Sept. 15-Oct. 12). SONG SPARROW, Cass (Nov. 20), Douglas (Oct. 19-Dec. 29), Webster (Oct. 9-Nov. 23). LAPLAND LONGSPUR, McPherson (Sept. 25), Webster (Oct. 16-Dec. 31).

Meetings and Reports

SIXTIETH ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual May meeting was held in the Auditorium of the Experimental Station south of North Platte May 20-21 with a social gathering the night before in the same room. Mary Tremaine of Omaha showed some slides. The host organization was the Tout Bird Club of North Platte. Ninety-one people registered.

Papers were presented as follows: A Review of Greenewalt's "Hummingbirds" by Marie Damerell of Hastings; Natural History of Cedar Island by Gordon Nelson of Fremont; Trumpeter Swans in Captivity by Willetta Lueshen of Wisner; Insecticides or Avicides by James M. Malkowski of Omaha; Notes on Raising Blue Grouse by Gail M. Shickley of North Platte; Recent Observations on the Sandhill Cranes in Nebraska by William F. Rapp, Jr., of Crete; Frontiers in Ornithology by Doris Gates; Species and Nesting Density of Birds in the Grasslands Habitat near Burwell in 1960 by Marvin Schwillig. The speaker for the banquet was Jack Murphy of Denver and he also showed pictures of a Subantarctic Isle. A Memorial

Tribute to Dr. R. Allyn Moser was read by William F. Rapp, Jr. Mrs. Rebecca Tout Patton, daughter of Wilson Tout for whom the North Platte Bird Club is named, came from Denver to be present at the dinner.

In the business meeting, the following future meeting dates were announced: Fall Field Days—Oct. 7, 1961, at Scottsbluff; and Oct. 15 at Plattsmouth. Annual Spring Meeting at Hastings, May 19-20, 1962.

Members voted to accept the By-laws as presented by the Ry-laws committee: John C. W. Bliese, R. G. Cortelyou, Willetta Lueshen, and Bertha Winter, Chairman. The new by-laws are published in this number of the *Review*.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: president, Mrs. Floyd Patton of Wymore; vice president, C. W. (Bill) Huntley of Auburn; secretary, Gail S. Shickley of North Platte; treasurer, R. G. Cortelyou of Omaha; editor, Doris Gates of Chadron; and Custodian, Bertha Winter of Lincoln.

Miss Susie Calloway was elected to Honorary Membership. Miss Calloway has been a member of the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union for many years and has given freely of her time so that others could learn to know the birds.

FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL FIELD DAY.—Sunday, May 21, was a very wet day. Fine rain fell intermittently all morning. Trips began at approximately 6:00 A.M., and four groups went in four directions covering river, lake, marsh, and prairie areas. A total of 127 species were reported as follows: Common Loon; Horned, Eared, Western and Pied-billed Grebes; Double-crested Cormorant; Great Blue, Green and Black-crowned Night Herons; American Bittern, Canada Goose, Mallard, Gadwall, Pintail, Blue-winged Teal, American Widgeon, Shoveller, Red-head, Ring-necked Duck, Canvasback, Lesser Scaup, Bufflehead, Ruddy Duck, Common Merganser; Swainson's, Marsh and Sparrow Hawks; Bobwhite, Ring-necked Pheasant, American Coot, Semipalmated Plover, Killdeer, Black-bellied Plover, Long-billed Curlew, Upland Plover, Spotted Sandpiper, Lesser Yellowlegs; Pectoral, White-rumped, Baird's, and Least Sandpipers; Dowitcher; Stilt and Semipalmated Sandpipers; Sanderling, American Avocet, Wilson's Phalarope; Herring, Ring-billed and Franklin's Gull; Forster's, Com-

mon, and Black Terns; Mourning Dove; Barn and Great Horned Owl; Chimney Swift, Belted Kingfisher, Flicker; Red-headed and Downy Woodpeckers; Eastern, Western and Cassin's Kingbirds; Great Crested Flycatcher; Eastern and Say's Phoebe; *Empidonax*, Horned Lark; Tree, Bank, Rough-winged, Barn and Cliff Swallows; Purple Martin; Blue Jay, Black-billed Magpie, Common Crow, Black-capped Chickadee, House Wren, a marsh wren, Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Robin; Hermit and Swainson's Thrush; Eastern Bluebird, Cedar Waxwing, Loggerhead Shrike; Bell's, Red-eyed and Warbling Vireos; Tennessee, Yellow, and Blackpoll Warblers; Yellowthroat, Yellow-breasted Chat, American Redstart, House Sparrow, Bobolink; Eastern and Western Meadowlarks; Yellow-headed and Red-winged Blackbirds; Orchard and Baltimore Orioles; Brewer's Blackbird, Common Grackle, Brown-headed Cowbird, Cardinal; Black-headed and Blue Grosbeaks; Lazuli Bunting, Dickcissel, Pine Siskin, American Goldfinch, Rufous-sided Towhee, Lark Bunting; Grasshopper, Vesper, Lark, Chipping, Clay-colored, Field, White-crowned, and Swamp Sparrows.

In the Saturday morning field trip on the grounds of the Experimental Station a Veery and a Common Nighthawk were seen.

Make use of your N.O.U. Library. Add the **Revised Check-list of Nebraska Birds** to your library. Write Miss Bertha Winter, 1004 E Street, Lincoln, Nebr.

By-Law Of The Nebraska Ornithologists' Union, Inc.

ARTICLE I Corporate Seal

Section 1 Any seal of this Corporation shall bear the words *Nebraska Ornithologists' Union, Inc.*

ARTICLE II Membership and Fees

Section 1 Members of this Corporation shall be interested in ornithology and shall have been accepted for membership.

Section 2 Classes of membership shall be:

Honorary Members — Anyone who has made an outstanding contribution to the advancement of ornithology in Nebraska and/or other state of the United States, has been nominated in writing and endorsed by three members and who has been elected to such membership by a vote of at least twenty (20) members of the Corporation. The Corporation may have not more than ten (10) such honorary members at any one time.

Life Members — Anyone who has made a single payment of \$50.00 for membership of which \$25.00 shall be dues and the remainder a contribution to the Corporation.

Sustaining Members — Anyone who has paid \$5.00 or more in one year for membership of which \$3.00 shall be dues and the remainder a contribution to the Corporation.

Active Members — Anyone who has paid \$3.00 in one year for membership all of which shall be dues.

Section 3 Anyone under sixteen (16) years of age shall have no part in the business of the Corporation.

Section 4 Dues shall be due and payable on the first day of January in each year and delinquent on the first day of April. Delinquent members shall be removed from the membership list.

Section 5 A member may withdraw from the Corporation by submitting a letter of resignation to the Secret-

ary, but no dues shall be refunded.

Section 6 A member may be deprived of membership for cause by a vote of two-thirds of the Corporation voting at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE III Officers

Section 1 All officers of this Corporation shall be members not less than eighteen (18) years of age.

Section 2 The officers of the Corporation shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Editor, and Custodian, and shall be elected by the members at the annual meeting. Absent members may vote by proxy.

Section 3 The term of office shall begin at the close of all activities, including the program and field trips, held in conjunction with the annual meeting, and continue until the corresponding time of the following year.

Section 4 The President shall preside at the annual business and all special meetings of the Corporation and at all meetings of the Board of Directors, and shall administer all orders and resolutions of the Board of Directors. All committee appointments made by the President shall have the approval of the Board of Directors.

Section 5 The Vice-President shall, in the absence or disability of the President, perform the duties and exercise the powers of the President; shall serve as Program Chairman for meetings occurring during his term of office, and shall perform such other duties as shall from time to time be assigned to him by the Board of Directors.

The Articles of Incorporation were published in the April, 1951, *Review* (XXVII:2).

Section 6 The Secretary shall attend all meetings of the Corporation and the Board of Directors and shall act as clerk thereof, preparing records and minutes in permanent form. The Secretary shall be responsible for sending to the members any necessary announcements including those of annual and special meetings, also for the preparation of mail ballots.

Section 7 The Treasurer shall have the custody of all funds and securities; shall keep full and accurate accounts of receipts and disbursements in books belonging to the Corporation; and shall deposit all moneys and other valuable effects in the name and to the credit of the Corporation and in such depositories as may be designated by the Board of Directors from time to time. The Treasurer shall disburse the funds of the Corporation as may be ordered by the Board of Directors, upon presentation of proper invoices for amounts due; and shall render to the President and other members of the Board of Directors an account of all transactions as Treasurer and of the financial position of the Corporation whenever it may be required. The Treasurer shall receive applications for membership and shall present them for approval at the annual meeting. The Treasurer shall be bonded in the sum of \$1,000.00. The records of the Treasurer shall be audited annually as directed by the Board of Directors. The Treasurer shall file income tax and such other financial reports as may be required by governmental authorities.

Section 8 The Editor shall be responsible for the form and content of the *Nebraska Bird Review* and such other publications as may be assigned to him.

Section 9 The Custodian shall have supervision of the permanent records, publications held for sale, and the

library, and shall be responsible for their care and maintenance, and for keeping a record of publications sold and moneys received, and for remitting such receipts to the Treasurer. The Custodian shall be bonded in the sum of \$1,000.00.

Section 10 If any office shall become vacant, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV Board of Directors

Section 1 Meetings of the Board of Directors may be held at whatever time and place are convenient, provided all members have been duly notified not less than ten days prior to the meeting date.

Section 2 Members of the Board of Directors, as such, shall not receive remuneration for their services, but, by resolution of the Board, expenses may be allowed for their attendance at meetings of the Board.

Section 3 The Board of Directors shall manage the property and business of the Corporation and shall have the power to make expenditures for the purpose of furthering the objectives of the Corporation.

ARTICLE V Committees

Section 1 As soon as possible following election, the President shall appoint standing committees as follows:

Nominating Committee—It shall consist of three members of the Corporation who are not otherwise officers of the Corporation. Each nomination presented to the Corporation shall be accompanied by a written statement from the nominee indicating willingness to accept office if elected.

Membership Committee—The Membership Committee shall consist of not less than four members of the Corporation who are not otherwise officers. The duty of this committee shall be to solicit for membership

persons interested in ornithology. All applications will be submitted to the Treasurer.

Section 2 The term of office of standing committees shall be concurrent with that of the officer making the appointment. Members of standing committees are eligible for reappointment.

Section 3 For the appointment, duties, and tenure of the Occasional Papers Committee, see Article XI.

ARTICLE VI Fiscal Period

Section 1 The fiscal period of the Corporation shall be the calendar year, commencing January 1st and ending December 31st.

ARTICLE VII Meetings

Section 1 The order of business at the Annual Business Meeting shall be as follow: (1) Minutes of Previous Annual Meeting, (2) Reports of Officers, (3) Reports of Committees, (4) Old Business, (5) New Business, (6) Election of Officers, (7) Approval of New Members, (8) Adjournment.

Section 2 Reports of officers and committees made at the Annual Business Meeting shall be written and filed with the Secretary.

ARTICLE VIII Elections,

Voting and Quorum

Section 1 All members at least sixteen (16) years of age may vote.

Section 2 At any meeting of the Corporation one-sixth of the Members shall constitute a quorum.

Section 3 At any meeting of the Board of Directors a majority shall constitute a quorum.

Section 4 At all meetings of the Corporation or of the Board of Directors every question shall be determined by a majority of votes cast, the only exception being that outlined in Article II, Section 6.

Section 5 Members not attending a meeting and wishing to vote by proxy may make arrangements with the

Secretary to do so. The instructions for voting by proxy shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

Section 6 When necessary, business of the Corporation or of the Board of Directors may be transacted by mail ballot. At such times the return of ballots must comply with the provisions of Article VIII, Section 4.

ARTICLE IX Amendments

Section 1 Changes in the By-laws may be proposed (1) by the Board of Directors or (2) by a petition signed by at least twenty (20) members and shall be adopted upon an affirmative vote of the majority of the members present at any annual meeting, 30 days' notice of the proposed amendment having been given all members.

ARTICLE X

The Nebraska Bird Review

Section 1 The official publication of the Corporation shall be *The Nebraska Bird Review*. This publication will be sent to all members.

Section 2 The Editor shall be responsible for the form and content of the *Review*, but the budget and all other financial matters pertaining to the *Review* must be approved by the Board of Directors.

Section 3 Whenever necessary, the Board of Directors shall serve as the Editorial Committee to establish editorial policies of the *Review*. The Editorial Committee may meet at its own discretion or at the request of the Editor.

Section 4 Subscription rates and prices of back issues of *The Nebraska Bird Review* shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XI The Occasional Papers of The Nebraska Ornithologists' Union, Inc.

Section 1 This series of publications shall be reserved for ornithological studies of merit of a monographic nature.

Section 2 Authors shall finance all expenses of publication and they shall be reimbursed through receipts derived from the sale of their own publication, payments to be made at the end of the fiscal year; however, the Board of Directors may authorize the use of Corporation funds to underwrite publications in this series which would be of special benefit to the Members of the Corporation.

Section 3 The management of this series of publications shall be by a committee of three. The members of the committee shall be appointed by the President and approved by the Board of Directors. Appointment shall be made as soon as possible after the Annual Meeting. Beginning with the year 1961 the committee members shall be appointed to one-, two-, and three-year terms, respectively; thereafter, one member shall be appointed annually for a three-year term. Members are eligible for

reappointment. Vacancies on this committee shall be filled by appointment by the President.

Section 4 It shall be the duty of the committee to solicit and review prospective publications and arrange tentative financial and other agreements with the author. Final acceptance of both the paper and the agreements shall be made by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XII Depository

Section 1 The Library and Archives of the *Nebraska Ornithologists' Union, Inc.* shall be located at some suitable public institution which shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XIII

Parliamentary Authority

Section 1 Robert's Rules of Order, Revised, shall govern in all cases not covered by the Articles of Incorporation and the By-laws.

R. Allyn Moser

With the passing of Dr. R. Allyn Moser the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union lost a sincere and devoted friend. Because of ill health it was impossible for Dr. Moser to participate actively in the affairs of the organization during the past few years, however, in spite of his illness he maintained an interest in the organization and was always willing to give advice and counsel. Dr. Moser's interest in birds started when he was a boy living in Kansas. The writer can remember the pleasure that Dr. Moser took in showing him his first bird note book. While a student at the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, while at the College of Medicine at Omaha and during many years of medical practice Dr. Moser's interest in ornithology lay dormant. In the 1930's because of an association with the late Fred Haecker his interest

in ornithology was rekindled. Thus began a period of nearly twenty years in which ornithology competed, often successfully, with a busy medical life, which included a private practice as well as a position as Assistant Dean of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine.

Few people really know the role that Dr. Moser played in the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union. It is the writer's personal opinion that Dr. Moser, more than any single individual, is responsible for the existence of our organization today. How much time and money he gave to this organization during the dark years following World War II will never be known. In 1948 he asked the writer to become Editor of the *Nebraska Bird Review*. Upon assuming the job, the writer found that the N.O.U. was nearly \$500 in debt and

several months behind in publication. In addition he learned that as Editor he was personally responsible for the cost of printing the Bird Review. This matter was discussed with Dr. Moser and he offered a blank check to cover the cost of the next issue in the event that the printer would not print another issue. This was just one of the many generous acts that Dr. Moser preformed for this organization.

On the national scene Dr. Moser was active in the Wilson Ornithological Society, the Cooper Ornithological Society and the American Ornithologists' Union. Dr. Moser served on several committees in the Wilson Ornithological Society and was instrumental in bringing that organization to Omaha in 1946 for its annual meeting. Dr. Moser was an Elected Member of the American Ornithologists' Union and served as Treasurer of that organization from 1948 to 1953. At great personal expense he was host to the American Orni-

thologists' Union when it met in Omaha in 1948.

Dr. Moser was President of the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union from 1946 to 1948 during one of its most trying periods. Today, because of his leadership and spirit, we can proudly say that the N.O.U. is one of the outstanding state ornithological societies. There are two statements by Sir William Osler, a physician who was greatly admired by Dr. Moser with which this tribute will be closed because the writer believes that they describe R. Allyn Moser. The first: "We are here to add what we can to, not to get what we can from, Life." The second: "No man is really happy or safe without a hobby, and it makes little difference what the outside interest may be — botany, beetles, or butterflies — anything will do so long as he straddles a hobby and rides it hard." —*W. F. Rapp, Jr., Crete.*

Dr. Moser died April 2, 1961 at the age of 70.

General Notes

SANDHILL CRANES.—Counts of Sandhill Cranes along the Platte River were made on March 21-22 (1961) using an airplane flying 110 miles per hour at 150 feet above the ground.

As in previous years, the survey is a co-operative survey between the Nebraska Game Forestation and Parks Commission and the Game Management Branch of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

There were 136, 276 cranes observed between Central City and Lewellen with peak areas of concentration between Odessa and Overton and between North Platte and Sutherland. There were 125,900 cranes seen on the 1960 survey as compared to 147,500 in 1959; 240,800 in 1958;

and 180,000 in 1957. Survey dates vary somewhat each year but are always made during the period of late March and early April.—This information was sent to the Editor by Lloyd P. Vance, Chief of the Game Division of the Nebraska Game, Forestation and Parks Commission in reply to a request for it.

BIRDS AT FEEDING STATIONS.—N.O.U. members in various parts of the state were asked to send a list of birds seen at their feeding tables during the month January, 1961. Results are as follows, going from eastern Nebraska to western: Mrs. Herbert Weston, Beatrice—Cardinal, Blue Jay, White-breasted Nuthatch, Chickadee, Tufted Tit-

mouse, Flicker, Starling, House Sparrow, Crow, Grackle, Woodpeckers (Red-bellied, Downy, and Hairy), Slate-colored Junco, Brown Creeper, Brown Thrasher. In a near neighbor's yard were seen Cedar Waxwings and a Mockingbird. Lucius H. Watson, Lincoln—Brown Creeper, Chickadee, Cardinal, Blue Jay, Downy and Hairy Woodpeckers, Flicker, Slate-colored Junco, White-breasted Nuthatch, House Sparrow, Starling, and Harris' Sparrow. Mrs. Lloyd Seabury, Plainview—Chickadee, Slate-colored Junco, Harris' and Tree Sparrows, Starling, Robin, Hairy and Downy Woodpeckers, Flicker, Cardinal, White-breasted Nuthatch. Also, in the yard were Long-eared Owl, Blue Jay, Pine Siskin, Pheasant, Mourning Dove, and Crow. Dana Anderson, St. Edward—Red-breasted and White-breasted Nuthatches, Chickadee, Flicker, Downy and Hairy Woodpeckers, Cardinal, Ruby-crowned and Golden-crowned Kinglets (on suet feeders), Robin, Crow, Starling, Junco, Blue Jay, and in the yard were White-winged and Red Crossbills, Cedar and Bohemian Waxwings, Pine Siskin, Brown Creeper, Screech Owl, and Harris' Sparrow. Mrs. R. R. Damerell, Hastings—Cardinal, Chickadee, White-breasted and Red-breasted Nuthatches, Flicker, Blue Jay, Slate-colored Junco, Downy and Hairy Woodpeckers, Starling, Harris' and Tree Sparrows, Brown Creeper, and Pine Siskins in the yard. Mrs. John Lueshen, Wisner—Downy, Hairy, and Red-bellied Woodpeckers, Blue Jay, Crow, Chickadee, White-breasted Nuthatch, Brown Creeper, Cardinal, Junco; Tree, Harris', White-crowned and Song Sparrows. Cooper's and Marsh Hawks were observed feeding on small birds. (Note the absence of Starlings and House Sparrows.) Lola Held, Elsmere—Tree Sparrow, Chickadee, Junco, Robin. In the yard and

waterer were Pine Siskins, Red Crossbills, Cedar Waxwings, Evening Grosbeaks, Townsend's Solitaires and Sharp-tailed Grouse. Mrs. Bert Somerhalder, North Platte—Hairy, Downy, and Red-bellied Woodpeckers; Tree, House, Harris' Sparrows, Starling, Cardinal, Ruby-crowned and Golden-crowned Kinglets, Chickadee, Junco, White-breasted and Red-breasted Nuthatches, Flicker, Blue and Pinon Jays, Magpie, Meadowlark; and Cooper's Hawk feeding on sparrows. Mrs. Roy Witschy, Scottsbluff—Flicker, House Sparrow, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Chickadee, Downy and Hairy Woodpeckers, Blue Jay, Brown Creeper, House Finch, Oregon and Slate-colored Juncos, Robin, Magpie, and Starling. In the yard: Evening Grosbeak and hundreds of Bohemian Waxwings. Doris Gates, Chadron—Hairy Woodpecker, Slate-colored and Oregon Juncos, Chickadee, Pinon Jay, Townsend's Solitaire, and Magpie. In the yard are Red-breasted and White-breasted Nuthatches, Pine Siskin and Red Crossbills.—*Mrs. Floyd Patton, Wymore*

NOTES FROM THE BROOKING BIRD CLUB OF HASTINGS.—Instead of having evening meetings during migration, the club planned to have field trips whenever anything interesting passed through. Accordingly, Mrs. Jones and I lead the first of these trips to the Platte River August 20 (1960) at 4:00 P.M. to show two carloads of birders the hundreds of swallows that live in and around a big old barn on an island in the river. In August, the swallows are preparing for their migration journey so they are extremely busy over hay fields capturing extra food until the sun is about to set. Then they line up on electric light wires and telephone lines.

There are Barn, Bank, and Cliff Swallows in just countless numbers, and as they sit on the wires and fence rails beside our cars, they turn and preen as though the cars were unoccupied, and we get a ring-side view of all their lovely colorings. Going earlier in August, we have been able to see the Barn Swallows feeding their young on the roadway.

It is amazing how these birds can fly up to the western gable of the big unpainted barn, sink their toenails into the wood, and cling there in great numbers for many minutes at a time without seeming to have any difficulty in staying put.

On the same trip we saw approximately 200 Boblinks in fall plumage. Occasionally in the larger flock we would see a male still with his black and white colors. We also saw Upland Plovers, many Quails and Pheasants along with large numbers of more common birds.

August 28, about 8:30 in the morning a flock of about 30 Nighthawks flew over me and settled in the tall elm trees in the yard. They landed on the limbs as birds usually do—crossways of the branch—but almost instantly twisted themselves around until their bodies rested along the branch, settling themselves very much as an old hen does on a nest. I was called away then, and did not get back until late afternoon, and I could find none of them though I looked thoroughly. Of course, they had landed on high limbs and might still have been there though I could not see them.

I've had suet out all year in the apple tree just outside my breakfast room window, and it has been fun observing the various birds which come for it. One morning a Hairy Woodpecker was the first to arrive.

He began gobbling big bites and was enjoying his meal when a hungry Downy Woodpecker male flew in. For awhile the Downy waited on a nearby limb, scolding. Finally, after the Hairy paused, the Downy began buzzing the Hairy. Again and again he dived for the Hairy's head and back but the eating went on. Another Downy joined in the fray, but he preferred to wait on another limb after a trial skirmish. The first Downy struck the back of the bigger bird and it dropped down from the suet to the trunk of the tree about three feet. Soon the Hairy began his "hesitation waltz" up the tree trunk and limb to the suet where he resumed his meal. The Downy began again his buzzing until the Hairy gave up and chased the Downy to another tree, then came back to finish his meal. The Downies came in for a little while, but they seemed to have lost their appetites and were off again. The female Hairy Woodpecker flew in, then, for her breakfast.

It was fun to watch the Downy Woodpeckers feed their young later in the season. They apparently reared two broods during the summer, and each time I was surprised to see that the male parent came with his son and after they had eaten, the female would come in with the daughter.

Did you ever see a Gray-checked Thrush take a bath in dew? At about 6:00 A.M. one began preening his feathers enthusiastically, actually roughing up all the feathers he could reach on his shoulders and chest. Then, he laid his bill and neck as close to the ground as he could and pushed himself through the dew-laden grass, turning himself as far as possible first to one side and then to the other. Flying to a low branch of the apple tree, he shook out his

feathers and preened them back into shape.

The first week in September this year (1960) we were surprised to find a very large flock of Pintails on a lagoon just south of the city limits of Hastings. When a truck or car came by, they flew up and circled very much as Sandhill Cranes do, and then spiraled down again to the shallow water. There must have been several hundred in the flock. —*Marie Damerell, Hastings*

REPEATS, RETURNS, RE-COVERIES.—A bird bander often finds a bird in a trap that has been banded previously. Following Fish and Wildlife Service instructions, the bander will record the bird as a REPEAT, a RETURN or a RECOVERY, depending on when and by whom it was banded.

A Repeat is a bird that is trapped two or more times in one migrating season, or less than 90 days after the original banding. A repeat may be a year round resident a summer resident, a winter resident or a migrating bird that remains in the vicinity for a period of time. Many of these birds quickly learn the location of abundant food, in the bander's traps, and return for another dinner. Apparently many repeaters do not remember the experience of having been caught, handled by the bander and banded. However a few individuals of a few species become more frantic each time they repeat, indicating that they have some memory of the previous experience.

Some species do not repeat. Do they have better memories than the repeats, or is there some other reason that they steer clear of the traps after being caught once? Some repeat so often that they become a nuisance. Traps of the type that automatically

close when a bird enters, are sometimes out of use to new birds because the traps are monopolized by the banded birds.

Perhaps the Harris' Sparrow is quieter than most species when being handled. Many individuals will lie quietly in the hand without the least struggle, turn their heads to watch the banding operation and then have to be urged to go free. On the other hand the friendly little Chickadee will continually fight with bill and claws, frantically trying to free itself during the whole banding process. Very rarely a bird will die in the hand. This may be because of shock to the bird's nervous system or it may be that the bander unconsciously puts too much pressure on the bird's body, causing the heart to stop. This occurs so rarely that it is not a serious matter. It is estimated that death from this cause is less than one in a thousand at the Stapleton banding station. Many individuals are apparently not aware of the band when released. Others fly to a nearby perch where they work industriously to get rid of the band. Occasionally when a migrating species has been in the vicinity for some time, all trapped and closely observed birds are banded. This leads to the conclusion that the abundant supply of food has kept the birds that have found the bait from migrating. Other birds that did not find the bait or were too shy to enter the traps, probably continued their migration. That migration comes, in waves is also borne out by the fact that even within one species, the unbanded birds dwindle to a few banded ones, then comes a change in the weather when the same species is plentiful, represented by unbanded birds.

During the year 1960 at the Stapleton Banding Station 678 birds

were banded. Over the same period 248 repeats were taken from the traps. During the eight day period from October 23 to November 1, 21 birds were banded while 25 repeats were taken from the traps. One tree sparrow repeated twice the day it was banded and four times the following day. To repeat two or three times the same day was not uncommon. A Towhee banded September 26 had repeated 12 times by October 1. A tree Sparrow banded November 16 had repeated 11 times by November 25.

A RETURN is a bird that returns to a trap at the station where it was banded after a 90 day period. A migrating bird banded during the spring migration that returns and is trapped in the fall, or a fall migrator that returns to a trap at the same station in the spring or at any subsequent time is a RETURN. Also summer residents, winter residents and permanent residents are returns if caught after 90 days from the date of banding. Returns are much less

numerous than repeats. In 1959 this station recorded 29 returns. In 1960 only 18 were recorded. The outstanding return was a Blue Jay that returned to be caught again at the station where it was banded for five consecutive years.

A RECOVERY is any bird trapped, shot, found dead or otherwise captured so that the band number can be read, except a bird trapped at the station where banded. The Stapleton station has not trapped any birds banded at other stations in 21 years of banding. A number of birds banded at this station have been recovered, some in Stapleton, others in various parts of the state and in several other states. The outstanding recovery was a Blue Jay found injured at Fenwick Island, Delaware, on August 8, 1948. This Blue Jay had been banded at Stapleton on July 15, 1939, nine years and 24 days before it was recovered many miles to the east. —*Earl W. Glandon, Stapleton*

Excerpts From Letters

"A Black Brant Goose was shot at Kingsley Dam during the 1960-61 hunting season by Dale Lee, my nephew, of Ogallala. Loron Bunney (1112 East A, Ogallala) said that in his 35 plus years as game warden he had never known this bird to be in this area." —*Mrs. Herbert C. Fuller, Ogallala.*

"While on our way to town March 26 (1961) Donald and I saw a beautiful white owl quite close to the road." —*Mrs. Donald Cox, Mullen*

(Don Briggs of Alliance reports that the Snowy Owl has been seen several winters north of Antioch.)

"It has been so dry that most of our ponds are dried up so the shore

birding hasn't been nearly as good as usual. Jim and I took a drive last Sunday to the Shickley ponds and saw quite a lot of things (including) an American (Common) Egret. We hadn't seen one before. It flew up and sat on a muskrat house while we watched. I also saw my first Yellow-crowned Night Heron last week. It was an adult in full plumage. I usually carry my binoculars while running the tractor in the spring and they really come in handy at times. Yesterday I saw eight birds light close by and they turned out to be Golden Plovers." — (dated May 2, 1961) *Lee Morris, Bradshaw.*

"On Febr. 14 (1961) I saw Snow Buntings at the Burchard Lake, 25 miles east of here. There were seven in the flock and they were so accommodating. They flew up and down from shrub to tree to ground to fence several times. Apparently they were coming into spring plumage as they were mostly white except for a black wing with a white stripe and a little rust over the head and a little on the upper breast of some." —Mrs. Floyd Patton, Wymore

"Dr. and Mrs. L. N. Garlough, 4712 Chicago St., told me that they had heard unusual noises in their yard, and found a pair of Robins feeding two young thrashers, and that this had continued until the thrashers were raised. Dr. Garlough said that when they first saw them the thrashers were younger than they usually are when they leave the nest. They had never heard of such a situation. Neither have I." —R. G. Cortelyou, Omaha

"Louis Smetana of Omaha shot a grey crow over an owl decoy. It is much like the one I got from near Hastings a few years ago. There is supposed to be a crow near Norfolk with a white head and wing tips. I have heard this from three different people.

"John Workman of Omaha found an albino Robin with a broken wing last summer here in Omaha. I got one Great Horned Owl with only one leg. It must have been pole trapped and got away somehow and healed. I got my first albino Green-winged Teal (female). I have an albino Blue-winged Teal Blue-winged albino Teal in my collection." —Ralph Velich, Omaha

"We had flocks of Evening Grosbeaks in November, and a large flock of Pine Siskins yesterday (Jan. 14)." —Lola Held, Elsmere

"The Red-headed Woodpecker lived here all winter and spring (1959-60) on our sunflower seeds. Since snow stayed deep and constantly we began feeding on our front porch and could observe at close hand why the aggressive Tree Sparrow survive winter so well. The juncos are more retiring but their persistence wins in the end. The Harris' Sparrows, being largest, did not need to threaten and came and went as they pleased.

"Our chickadee nesting failed when the sparrows molested them. One morning I found four nestlings killed under the tree and a sparrow was hauling out another. The young birds looked as if they would have been out in a few days.

"Hairy and Downy Woodpeckers bring young to the suet which we keep just for them in summer. The young are easy to spot, being plump and white." —Lorene Heineman, Plattsmouth

This letter was to John Bliese of Kearney and from Dr. A. Wetmore of the U. S. National Museum in Washington: "The Painted Bunting taken at Kearney, Nebraska,* came to hand safely and has proved to be of interest. You perhaps know that the eastern and western races of this bird intergrade through southeastern Kansas and from there on south. Your specimen is an intermediate but nearer to the western race *Passerina circis pallidior*.

"The western form differs in slightly larger size and in paler color of red in the male, and to a lesser degree, in the blue of the head. Your specimen agrees with the eastern subspecies, *Passerina circis circis*, in the darker color of the under surface and rump. In measurements, particularly of the wing, and in paler blue color of the head, it is like the

western subspecies. I have therefore marked it as *pallidior* intermediate.”
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“On Febr. 7th (1961) my wife and I observed a very hungry Brown Thrasher eating much of an apple, corn meal, crumbs, etc. at our window shelf. Its feathers were ruffled from

much travel or conflict.

“We have seen a strange Blue Jay of typical blue and white colors but it had a head very similar to that of a Mourning Dove. Its cry and voice were that of the Blue Jay. Have you seen such a bird?”—*Oscar Alexis, Lincoln*

Susie Callaway

Miss Susie Callaway was made an Honorary Member of the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union at the May meeting in North Platte. Miss Callaway was born Sept. 18, 1874, on the farm which her father homesteaded near Fairbury. She lived there most of her life. She taught school many years, and she and her sister Aggie were enthusiastic about all phases of nature study, but their real love was the birds. They were bird banders and have several rare birds on their lists. They encouraged many people in their bird studies—especially children.

Miss Callaway was vice-president of the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union in 1926-27 and was president in 1933. She now lives in the Blue Valley Lutheran Home in Hebron, Nebraska.

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Book Review

A FIELD GUIDE TO THE BIRDS OF TEXAS.—By Roger Tory Peterson; Publisher, Houghton Mifflin Company for the Texas Game and Fish Commission, Austin 14, Texas, 1960; 304 pp., 60 plates (36 in full color) plus numerous text drawings, two area maps of Texas, and 13 pages of silhouettes: \$3.00.

Nebraskans would do well to look over this recent Peterson contribution before they buy any other field guide. Though it is published for Texans, it does an excellent job of covering Nebraska birds. Peterson uses the typical Field Guide form: markings, similar species, voice, and where found. In the "where found" part, he gives both the Texas and the general areas so this need not detract from the value of the book.

Many new plates have been added (some will be used in the Western and the Mexican Guides soon to be

published*) with a fine new feature: confusing species are placed closer together. Two plates are devoted to the flycatchers, a full page is devoted to the thrushes and related species, and several older plates have been revised. All birds are named on the color plate beside the picture.

The marriage of Eastern and Western color plates isn't complete but it is the best out by Peterson I have seen. Colored wing patterns are a unique addition but it is only a start.

You won't want to toss out the Eastern and Western Guides but you will certainly find this is the best all-round Peterson Guide. Don't let the \$3.00 fool you, either. It is on quality paper and well bound. C. W. (Bill) Huntley, Auburn.

*Peterson's **A FIELD GUIDE TO WESTERN BIRDS** was published in March, 1961.

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Published quarterly in January, April, July, and October by the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union as its official journal and sent free to all members who are not in arrears for dues. Subscriptions at \$3.50 per volume in the United States and \$3.75 in all countries, payable in advance. Single numbers, \$1.00 each. All dues and subscriptions should be remitted to the Treasurer, R. G. Cortelyou, 5109 Underwood Ave., Omaha 32, Nebraska. Orders for back numbers should be sent to the Custodian, Miss Bertha Winter, University of Nebraska State Museum, Lincoln, Nebraska. All manuscripts for publication should be sent to the Editor, Doris B. Gates, Nebraska State Teachers College, Chadron, Nebraska.

Thirty-sixth Annual Cooperative Spring Migration and Occurrence Report

More than 80 people in 17 counties reported 276 birds in the spring of 1961. A few recorded last dates as well as first, and some noted when a bird was seen only once. These are marked with an asterisk.

If two reports came from the same county, the data were compiled. In a few cases one person may be listed for several counties. In some reports, adjacent counties were also used. Following is a list of counties, number of birds reported, and those who reported with the first named being the one responsible.

1. Adams (151) Hastings—Margaret Jones, Marie Damere, Ellen Ritchey, W. E. Eigsti, Burton Nelson, A. M. Jones, Vera Maunder, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Horrigan, Mrs. George Anderson, Rev. Olson, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Sala.

2. Antelope (146) Plainview—Mrs. Lloyd Seabury, Lloyd Seabury, and Mrs. George Seabury.

3. Box Butte (98) Alliance—John and Ann Mathisen. The Mathisen's visit Smith Lake which is in Sheridan County. The Summer Tanager they report was an immature one which spent two or three days nearby so they had opportunity to observe it well.

4. Cass (107) Plattsmouth—Lorene Heineman, Emma Cappell, Gertrude Wood, and other members of the Plattsmouth Bird Club. Harold Edwards of the refuge nearby also helped. A Common Grackle was seen Jan. 1, but it apparently was injured, and the migration came Mar. 6.

5. Dawes (124) Chadron—Doris Gates. Some dates were taken at Walgren Lake in Sheridan County. The Hooded Warbler was seen in Wilson Park in Chadron by Don

Briggs and reported to Miss Gates who also saw it. An immature swan was seen at Walgren Feb. 24.

6. Douglas (180) Omaha—Mary Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Cortel-you, Carl Swanson, Jim Malkowski, Mildred Smith, L. O. Horsky, Mary Tremaine, Lawrence Dokulil, Alice Rushton, and Leroy Wilcox. Fontenelle Forest is in Sarpy County, and adjacent parts of Iowa are included.

7. Gage (132) Wymore and Beatrice—Mrs. F. J. Patton; Vera Anderson, Marie Baier, Mildred Luebben, Roxana Peckman, Esther Smith and Mary Sturmer.

8. Garfield (80) Burwell—Marvin D. Schwilling.

9. Harlan (90) Stamford—Mabel Aggson and Allie Dankers.

10. Keya Paha (83) Springview—Mrs. E. C. Logan.

11. Lincoln (169) North Platte and Hershey—Mrs. Glenn Viehmeyer, Glenn Viehmeyer, Norma Radford, Gail Shickley, Ella Nielsen, Margaret Morton and M. F. Shickley; Mrs. Morris A. Cox.

12. Logan (125) Stapleton—Earl W. Glandon, Loren Brown, Mrs. C. V. Greenslit, Clarence Lanka, Merle Moore, and Lou Rae Tunnell. Mr. Glandon reports that Mourning Doves and Blue Jays stayed all winter, but he also reported the first migrators.

13. Nemaha County (115) Brownville and Peru—Ruth Wensien, Gail Shickley, J. H. Alden, Mrs. John Thompson, Bill Huntley; Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Gates.

14. Platte (141) Columbus—Kate Armstrong.

15. Scotts Bluff (132) Scottsbluff—Mrs. Shaw R. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Witschy, Mrs. J. W. Brashear,

Mrs. Alvin Vance, Mrs. John Robb, Mrs. Harry A. Banghart, Miss Lydia Bolz, Mrs. S. C. Meseraull, Mrs. Robert Gingrich, Mrs. Mignon Cully. Mrs. Witschy banded the Green-tailed Towhee.

16. Thayer (118) Alexandria—W. J. Chase, Claude Wieggers, and Wallace Newell. "The west edge of Jefferson County including Alexandria State Lakes are included in this count."

17. Webster (104) Bladen—Harold Turner. Some Canada Geese overwintered in Webster County.

LOONS

COMMON LOON, Antelope (May 20), Gage (Apr. 23), Keya Paha (Apr. 19), Lincoln (May 17). RED-THROATED LOON, Douglas (Apr. 29-May 7).

GREBES

HORNED GREBE, Gage (Apr. 23), Lincoln (Mar. 23). EARED GREBE, Adams (May 13), Box Butte (Apr. 16), Dawes (Apr. 22), Douglas (Apr. 3-4), Lincoln (Mar. 11), Thayer (Apr. 2). WESTERN GREBE, Lincoln (Apr. 7), Scottsbluff (May 20). PIED-BILLED GREBE, Adams (Apr. 12), Antelope (May 1), Cass (Apr. 23), Douglas (Mar. 25-May 6), Gage (Apr. 23), Garfield (Apr. 27), Lincoln (Mar. 22), Nemaha (Apr. 3), Platte (Apr. 23), Thayer (Mar. 4).

PELICANS AND CORMORANTS
WHITE PELICAN, Adams (Apr. 16), Box Butte (Apr. 25), Cass (Apr. 4), Douglas (May 11-12), Garfield (Apr. 19), Harlan (Apr. 18), Lincoln (Apr. 13-15), Logan (May 1), Platte (Apr. 16). DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT, Antelope (Apr. 24), Box Butte (Apr. 25), Douglas (Mar. 29-Apr. 20), Garfield (Apr. 19), Lincoln (Apr. 7), Logan (Apr. 22), Platte (Apr. 16), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 16), Thayer (Apr. 18).

HERONS

GREAT BLUE HERON, Adams (Apr. 30), Box Butte (Apr. 25), Cass (Apr. 3), Dawes (Mar. 29), Douglas (Mar. 29), Gage (Apr. 23), Garfield (Mar. 29), Keya Paha (May 29), Lincoln (Mar. 12), Logan (Apr. 30), Nemaha (Mar. 26), Platte (Apr. 16), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 22), Thayer (Apr. 16). GREEN HERON, Adams (Apr. 25), Antelope (May 16), Douglas (May 10-June 28), Gage (May 2), Lincoln (Apr. 29), Logan (May 1), Platte (Apr. 30). LITTLE BLUE HERON, Platte (May 21). COMMON EGRET, Douglas (Apr. 20*), Garfield (Apr. 30), Lincoln (May 4), Platte (May 5). BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON, Adams (Apr. 22), Antelope (May 4), Douglas (Apr. 4-May 6), Garfield (Apr. 21), Lincoln (Apr. 16), Platte (May 11), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 16), Webster (Apr. 28). YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON, Antelope (May 16), Douglas (June 24*). AMERICAN BITTERN, Adams (Apr. 17), Antelope (Apr. 1), Garfield (Apr. 19), Lincoln (May 10), Platte (May 11), Thayer (June 20).

SWANS, GEESE and DUCKS
CANADA GOOSE, Adams (Apr. 12), Antelope (Mar. 17), Box Butte (Feb. 24), Cass (Mar. 11), Douglas (Mar. 4-May 6), Gage (Mar. 12), Lincoln (Jan. 22-May 21), Logan (Mar. 15), Nemaha (Mar. 12), Platte (Mar. 14), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 15), Webster (Feb. 25-Mar. 5). WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE, Antelope (Apr. 4), Cass (Mar. 30), Garfield (Mar. 29), Lincoln (Mar. 16), Nemaha (Mar. 15), Platte (Mar. 14), Webster (Feb. 25-Mar. 5). SNOW GOOSE, Adams (Apr. 17), Box Butte (Mar. 15), Cass (Mar. 11), Dawes (Mar. 24), Douglas (Mar. 4-18), Gage (Mar. 25), Nemaha (Mar. 12), Platte (Mar. 14), Thayer (Mar. 10), Webster (Mar. 9). BLUE GOOSE, Antelope (Apr. 4), Box Butte (May 15), Cass (Mar. 11),

- Douglas (Mar. 4-12), Nemaha (Mar. 15), Platte (Mar. 14), Thayer (Mar. 10). MALLARD, Adams (Feb. 25), Antelope (Mar. 26), Box Butte (Mar. 12), Cass (Mar. 3), Dawes (Feb. 1), Douglas (Mar. 4-May 27), Gage (Mar. 27), Harlan (May 18), Keya Paha (Apr. 19), Lincoln (Jan. 1), Logan (Jan. 1), Nemaha (Mar. 15), Platte (Mar. 14), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Feb. 12), Webster (Apr. 1-June 30). BLACK DUCK, Douglas (Apr. 5*). GADWALL, Adams (Apr. 12), Antelope (Mar. 19), Box Butte (Mar. 20), Douglas (Mar. 4-Apr. 29), Garfield (Mar. 24), Lincoln (Mar. 11), Logan (Apr. 1), Platte (Apr. 16), Thayer (Apr. 2). PINTAIL, Adams (Feb. 25), Antelope (Mar. 19), Box Butte (Mar. 12), Cass (Mar. 3), Dawes (Feb. 24), Douglas (Mar. 4-Apr. 15), Gage (Apr. 23), Lincoln (Feb. 18-May 31), Logan (Mar. 18), Nemaha (Mar. 14), Platte (Mar. 14), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 2), Thayer (Feb. 14), Webster (Feb. 25-Apr. 15). GREEN-WINGED TEAL, Adams (Apr. 15), Antelope (Apr. 7), Box Butte (Mar. 15), Cass (Mar. 30), Dawes (Mar. 24), Douglas (Mar. 4-Apr. 29), Garfield (Mar. 24), Lincoln (Mar. 12-May 7), Logan (Mar. 18), Nemaha (Mar. 26), Platte (Mar. 14), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 19), Thayer (Feb. 16). BLUE-WINGED TEAL, Adams (Apr. 12), Antelope (Apr. 7), Box Butte (Apr. 21), Cass (Mar. 3), Dawes (Apr. 26), Douglas (Mar. 25-June 3), Gage (Apr. 2), Garfield (Mar. 27), Harlan (Apr. 18), Keya Paha (Apr. 19), Lincoln (May 10), Logan (Apr. 22), Nemaha (Mar. 23), Platte (Apr. 16), Scotts Bluff (May 27), Thayer (Mar. 26), Webster (Apr. 15-May 9). CINNAMON TEAL, Nemaha (Mar. 26). AMERICAN WIDGEON, Adams (Apr. 12), Antelope (Apr. 7), Box Butte (Mar. 15), Cass (Apr. 23), Dawes (Mar. 29), Douglas (Mar. 4-Apr. 29), Garfield (Mar. 24), Lincoln (Mar. 4-May 9), Logan (Apr. 1), Nemaha (Apr. 15), Platte (Apr. 16), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 26), Thayer (Mar. 4). SHOVELLER, Adams (Apr. 12), Antelope (Apr. 7), Box Butte (Mar. 26), Cass (Mar. 30), Dawes (Mar. 29), Douglas (Mar. 11-May 13), Gage (Apr. 23), Garfield (Mar. 24), Harlan (Apr. 9), Lincoln (Mar. 4-May 21), Logan (Mar. 18), Nemaha (Mar. 26), Platte (Mar. 14), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 18), Thayer (Mar. 12). WOOD DUCK, Douglas (Mar. 18-June 25). REDHEAD, Adams (Apr. 17), Antelope (Apr. 7), Box Butte (Mar. 11), Cass (Apr. 23), Dawes (Mar. 1), Douglas (Mar. 4-May 21), Garfield (Mar. 24), Lincoln (Mar. 4), Logan (Mar. 18), Platte (Mar. 18), Scotts Bluff (May 27), Thayer (Feb. 26). RING-NECKED DUCK, Adams (Apr. 5), Antelope (Mar. 19), Cass (Mar. 30), Douglas (Mar. 4-Apr. 1), Garfield (Mar. 24), Lincoln (Apr. 15), Platte (Mar. 18), Thayer (Mar. 5). CANVASBACK, Adams (Apr. 12), Antelope (Apr. 7), Box Butte (Mar. 15), Cass (Mar. 30), Douglas (Mar. 19-Apr. 9), Garfield (Mar. 24), Lincoln (Mar. 12), Logan (Mar. 18), Platte (Mar. 14), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 8), Thayer (Mar. 5). LESSER SCAUP, Adams (Apr. 12), Antelope (Mar. 28), Box Butte (Mar. 20), Cass (Mar. 3), Dawes (Apr. 8), Douglas (Mar. 4-May 14), Gage (Apr. 14), Garfield (Mar. 24), Keya Paha (Apr. 19), Lincoln (Mar. 3-May 1), Logan (Mar. 18), Nemaha (Mar. 16), Platte (Mar. 14), Scotts Bluff (May 27), Thayer (Feb. 16).
- COMMON GOLDENEYE, Antelope (Apr. 7), Box Butte (Mar. 20), Douglas (Mar. 4-Apr. 21), Lincoln (Jan. 15), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 22). BUFFLEHEAD, Adams (Apr. 12), Antelope (Apr. 7), Douglas (Mar. 11-Apr. 23), Garfield (Mar. 24), Lincoln (Mar. 10), Platte (Mar. 18), Scotts Bluff

(Mar. 26). RUDDY DUCK, Antelope (Apr. 7), Box Butte (Apr. 16), Douglas (Mar. 25-May 20), Gage (Apr. 23), Garfield (Apr. 27), Lincoln (Mar. 4-July 9), Platte (Mar. 14), Thayer (Mar. 26). HOODED MERGANSER, Douglas (Mar. 4-June 25), Platte (Feb. 21). COMMON MERGANSER, Antelope (Mar. 19), Box Butte (Mar. 15), Dawes (Feb. 4-May 3), Douglas (Mar. 4-Apr. 8), Lincoln (Jan. 15-Mar. 8), Nemaha (Mar. 2), Platte (Mar. 4), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Mar. 10). RED - BREASTED MERGANSER, Douglas (Apr. 7-30).

HAWKS

TURKEY VULTURE, Cass (Mar. 19), Dawes (Apr. 21), Douglas (Mar. 18-June 9), Garfield (May 25), Harlan (Apr. 28), Keya Paha (Feb. 27), Lincoln (Jan. 20), Nemaha (Apr. 3), Scotts Bluff (May 10), Thayer (June 6). GOSHAWK, Antelope (Apr. 26), Cass (Jan. 1). SHARP-SHINNED HAWK, Antelope (Jan. 6), Dawes (Apr. 29), Douglas (Jan. 11*), COOPER'S HAWK, Douglas (Mar. 25*), Gage (April), Harlan (Jan. 8), Lincoln (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 8). RED-TAILED HAWK, Adams (May 13), Antelope (Jan. 2), Box Butte (Apr. 20), Cass (Jan. 9), Dawes (Feb. 8), Douglas (Jan. 1-June 10), Gage (Jan. 1), Garfield (Mar. 29), Harlan (Jan. 12), Keya Paha (June 1), Lincoln (Jan. 21), Logan (Mar. 25), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (June 5), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 2), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (Jan. 15-June 30). HARLAN'S HAWK, Garfield (Mar. 31), Nemaha (Mar. 16). RED - SHOULDERED HAWK, Cass (June 20), Douglas (Jan. 28-June 25), Platte (May 15). SWAINSON'S HAWK, Adams (Apr. 15), Antelope (Apr. 7), Garfield (Apr. 17), Lincoln (Apr. 19), Logan (Apr. 22), Thayer (Jan. 8), Webster (Apr. 15-June 30). BROAD-WINGED HAWK, Douglas (Apr. 29-May

13). ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK, Adams (Apr. 17), Antelope (Jan. 25), Box Butte (Jan. 1), Cass (Jan. 28), Dawes (Feb. 4), Gage (Jan. 1), Harlan (Apr. 18), Keya Paha (Jan. 6), Lincoln (Jan. 2), Logan (Jan. 1), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (Jan. 5-Feb. 5). FERRUGINOUS HAWK, Lincoln (Jan. 21), Logan (Jan. 2), Webster (Mar. 5-June 5). GOLDEN EAGLE, Antelope (Feb. 15), Box Butte (Jan. 2), Dawes (Jan. 7), Lincoln (Feb. 19), Logan (Jan. 1), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Webster (Jan. 3*). BALD EAGLE, Douglas (Feb. 4-Mar. 4), Lincoln (Jan. 1-Mar. 16), Nemaha (Mar. 15). MARSH HAWK, Adams (Jan. 14), Antelope (Jan. 17), Box Butte (Jan. 1), Cass (Feb. 4), Dawes (Mar. 15), Douglas (Jan. 11-June 30), Gage (January), Harlan (Jan. 5), Lincoln (Jan. 1), Logan (Jan. 1), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (Jan. 17), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 15), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (Jan. 1-June 30). OSPREY, Douglas (Apr. 20-May 6), Thayer (Apr. 25). PRAIRIE FALCON, Dawes (Mar. 25), Harlan (Feb. 1), Keya Paha (Feb. 7), Lincoln (Jan. 28), Logan (Jan. 28), Webster (Jan. 15-Feb. 15). PEREGRINE FALCON, Lincoln (Jan. 1), Platte (May 6). PIGEON HAWK, Box Butte (Feb. 3), Cass (June 12), Harlan (Apr. 14), Logan (Apr. 22). SPARROW HAWK, Adams (Jan. 21), Antelope (Mar. 5), Cass (Jan. 1), Dawes (Mar. 22), Douglas (Jan. 1-June 25), Gage (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 7), Keya Paha (Apr. 30), Lincoln (Jan. 2), Logan (Jan. 4), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (Feb. 21), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (Jan. 25-June 30).

GALLINACEOUS BIRDS

GREATER PRAIRIE CHICKEN, Lincoln (Jan. 2), Logan (Jan. 21). SHARP-TAILED GROUSE, Box Butte (Apr. 19), Dawes (Mar. 25),

Keya Paha (Jan. 2), Lincoln (Jan. 16), Logan (Jan. 1), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 29). BOBWHITE, Adams (Apr. 30), Antelope (May 4), Cass (Apr. 9), Douglas (Feb. 26-June 25), Gage (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 11), Keya Paha (June 21), Lincoln (Jan. 1), Logan (May 7), Nemaha (Apr. 23), Platte (May 7), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (Jan. 1-June 30). RING-NECKED PHEASANT, Adams (Apr. 5), Antelope (Jan. 5), Box Butte (Jan. 1), Cass (Jan. 21), Dawes (Feb. 28), Douglas (Jan. 1), Gage (Jan. 1), Harlan (Feb. 18), Keya Paha (Jan. 2), Lincoln (Jan. 2), Logan (Jan. 1), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (Mar. 14), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 8), Webster (Jan. 1).

CRANES and RAILS

SANDHILL CRANE, Adams (Mar. 1), Box Butte (Apr. 1), Dawes (Apr. 21), Harlan (Mar. 4), Lincoln (Feb. 14-Apr. 20), Logan (Mar. 9), Webster (Mar. 1-28). SORA, Adams (Apr. 17), Antelope (May 1), Gage (Apr. 23). AMERICAN COOT, Adams (Apr. 12), Antelope (Apr. 7), Box Butte (Apr. 3), Cass (Apr. 11), Dawes (Mar. 1), Douglas (Mar. 4-June 18), Gage (Apr. 23), Garfield (Mar. 27), Lincoln (Mar. 12-May 31), Logan (Apr. 22), Nemaha (Mar. 26), Platte (Apr. 16), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 30), Thayer (Mar. 10).

SHORE BIRDS

SEMIPALMATED PLOVER, Adams (Apr. 24), Lincoln (Apr. 28), Platte (Apr. 16). KILLDEER, Adams (Apr. 5), Antelope (Mar. 16), Box Butte (Mar. 16), Cass (Mar. 24), Dawes (Mar. 24), Douglas (Mar. 4-June 25), Gage (Apr. 1), Garfield (Mar. 15), Harlan (Mar. 4), Keya Paha (Mar. 15), Lincoln (Feb. 24), Logan (Mar. 23), Nemaha (Mar. 13), Platte (Apr. 23), Scotts Bluff (Feb. 27), Thayer (Mar. 5), Webster (Mar. 10-June 30).

BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER, Lincoln (May 14). COMMON SNIPER, Adams (Apr. 1), Antelope (May 1), Douglas (Apr. 8-29), Gage (May 1), Lincoln (Apr. 12), Logan (Apr. 29), Nemaha (Apr. 2), Platte (Apr. 22), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Apr. 20). LONG-BILLED CURLEW, Box Butte (Apr. 10), Dawes (Apr. 18), Garfield (Apr. 21), Lincoln (Apr. 12-June 17), Logan (Apr. 15), Scotts Bluff (May 28). WHIMBREL, Lincoln (May 15). UPLAND PLOVER, Antelope (May 1), Dawes (May 10), Gage (June 7), Garfield (Apr. 18), Harlan (June 9), Keya Paha (May 7), Lincoln (Apr. 15-July 8), Platte (Apr. 20), Webster (Apr. 28-June 30). SPOTTED SANDPIPER, Adams (May 1), Antelope (May 2), Cass (May 2), Dawes (May 3), Douglas (May 6-June 18), Gage (May 10), Garfield (May 6), Lincoln (May 12), Logan (May 10), Platte (May 6), Scotts Bluff (May 27), Webster (May 11-June 30). SOLITARY SANDPIPER, Antelope (May 1), Gage (May 2), Lincoln (May 21), Platte (Apr. 29). WILLET, Adams (Apr. 26), Box Butte (Apr. 21), Douglas (Apr. 29-May 6), Gage (Apr. 23), Garfield (Apr. 27), Lincoln (Apr. 22), Platte (Apr. 22), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 30). GREATER YELLOWLEGS, Adams (Apr. 5), Box Butte (Apr. 16), Douglas (Apr. 2-20), Gage (Apr. 30), Garfield (Apr. 19), Lincoln (Apr. 14), Nemaha (Mar. 26), Platte (Apr. 16), Thayer (Apr. 14). LESSER YELLOWLEGS, Adams (Apr. 17), Antelope (May 1), Douglas (Apr. 10-May 6), Gage (Apr. 2), Garfield (Apr. 21), Lincoln (Apr. 19-June 14), Nemaha (Apr. 23), Platte (Apr. 22), Thayer (Apr. 20). PECTORAL SANDPIPER, Adams (Apr. 24), Antelope (May 1), Gage (May 17), Garfield (Mar. 24), Lincoln (Apr. 22), Platte (Apr. 24). WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER, Lincoln (Apr. 16),

Platte (Apr. 16). **BAIRD'S SANDPIPER**, Adams (Apr. 5), Antelope (May 1), Cass (May 25), Douglas (May 12*), Lincoln (Mar. 26), Platte (Apr. 25), Scotts Bluff (May 7), Webster (Apr. 20-May 11). **LEAST SANDPIPER**, Adams (Apr. 17), Antelope (May 16), Gage (Apr. 9), Lincoln (Apr. 22), Platte (Apr. 2). **DOWITCHER**, Adams (Apr. 1), Box Butte (May 7), Douglas (Apr. 26-May 1), Gage (May 6), Garfield (Apr. 19), Lincoln (Apr. 1-May 21), Platte (Apr. 16). **STILT SANDPIPER**, Adams (Apr. 28), Lincoln (May 14). **SEMPALMATED SANDPIPER**, Adams (Apr. 17), Antelope (May 20), Douglas (Apr. 26-29), Lincoln (May 25), Platte (Apr. 25). **WESTERN SANDPIPER**, Lincoln (May 25). **MARbled GODWIT**, Adams (Apr. 19), Lincoln (Apr. 25), Platte (Apr. 16), Thayer (Apr. 20). **HUDSONIAN GODWIT**, Adams (Apr. 19), Gage (May 16). **SANDERLING**, Douglas (Apr. 26-29). **AVOCET**, Adams (Apr. 18), Box Butte (Apr. 16), Lincoln (Apr. 19), Logan (Apr. 28), Platte (Apr. 25), Scotts Bluff (May 4). **WILSON'S PHALAROPE**, Adams (Apr. 22), Antelope (May 2), Box Butte (Apr. 21), Dawes (May 10), Douglas (Apr. 26-29), Gage (Apr. 23), Garfield (Apr. 25), Lincoln (Apr. 24), Logan (May 20), Platte (May 3), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 30). **HERRING GULL**, Adams (Apr. 5), Dawes (Mar. 29), Douglas (Mar. 4-Apr. 29), Lincoln (Jan. 16), Scotts Bluff (May 21). **RING-BILLED GULL**, Adams (Apr. 12), Antelope (May 4), Box Butte (Mar. 20), Dawes (Mar. 29), Douglas (Mar. 4-Apr. 29), Lincoln (Jan. 16-May 22), Nemaha (Apr. 18), Platte (Apr. 2), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 8), Thayer (Mar. 26). **FRANKLIN'S GULL**, Adams (Apr. 17), Antelope (Apr. 3), Box Butte (May 7), Cass (Apr. 23), Dawes (May 12), Douglas (Apr. 8-May 20),

Gage (Apr. 23), Garfield (Apr. 23), Harlan (Apr. 23), Keya Paha (May 1), Lincoln (Apr. 16-June 4), **Logan** (Apr. 30), Platte (Apr. 16), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 30), Thayer (Apr. 17), Webster (Apr. 18-May 25). **BONAPARTE'S GULL**, Douglas (Apr. 6-7). **FORSTER'S TERN**, Adams (May 2), Antelope (May 14), Douglas (May 7-21), Lincoln (Apr. 23), Logan (May 23). **COMMON TERN**, Adams (May 13), Garfield (May 16), Lincoln (May 8), Platte (May 7), Thayer (Apr. 25). **LEAST TERN**, Cass (May 18), Gage (May 16), Lincoln (Apr. 22), Platte (June 2). **CASPIAN TERN**, Douglas (Mar. 23*). **BLACK TERN**, Adams (May 13), Antelope (May 1), Box Butte (May 24), Cass (May 28), Douglas (May 8-28), Gage (May 16), Garfield (May 13), Lincoln (May 8-21), Logan (May 23), Platte (June 15), Scotts Bluff (May 21), Webster (May 15-June 28).

DOVES

MOURNING DOVE, Adams (Jan. 21), Antelope (Jan. 5), Box Butte (Apr. 1), Cass (Feb. 12), Dawes (Mar. 11), Douglas (Mar. 19), Gage (Jan. 29), Harlan (Mar. 15), Keya Paha (Apr. 19), Lincoln (Mar. 19), Logan (Mar. 11), Nemaha (Jan. 8), Platte (Mar. 1), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 17), Thayer (Jan. 3), Webster (Mar. 22).

CUCKOOS

YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO, Adams (May 30), Antelope (May 24), Cass (May 28), Douglas (May 6-June 30), Gage (May 14), Keya Paha (June 1), Lincoln (May 22), Logan (May 30), Nemaha (May 25), Platte (June 16), Scotts Bluff (June 17), Thayer (June 6), Webster (May 25-June 30). **BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO**, Antelope (June 3), Dawes (June 4), Douglas (May 14-June 18), Gage (June 3), Harlan (June 1), Keya Paha (June 18), Platte (June

19), Thayer (May 22), Webster (May 15*).

OWLS

BARN OWL, Lincoln (Apr. 12), Thayer (Feb. 6), Webster (Apr. 23*). SCREECH OWL, Adams (Feb. 7), Antelope (June 1), Box Butte (Feb. 7), Dawes (Jan. 12-Feb. 10), Douglas (Apr. 26-June 28), Lincoln (Mar. 4), Nemaha (Jan. 8), Platte (June 10), Thayer (Jan. 19), Webster (Jan. 5-Apr. 25). GREAT HORNED OWL, Adams (Mar. 15), Antelope (Feb. 20), Box Butte (Apr. 20), Cass (Mar. 20), Dawes (Jan. 6), Douglas (Jan. 8-May 20), Gage (January), Harlan (Feb. 13), Keya Paha (Jan. 1), Lincoln (Jan. 2), Logan (Jan. 5), Nemaha (Feb. 2), Scotts Bluff (Feb. 3), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (Jan. 1-June 30). SNOWY OWL, Logan (Jan. 10). BURROWING OWL, Lincoln (Apr. 19-June 14), Logan (Apr. 30), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 29), Webster (Mar. 25-June 30). BARRED OWL, Adams (Apr. 17), Douglas (Jan. 12-June 18). LONG-EARED OWL, Antelope (Jan. 7), Gage (Jan. 20). SHORT-EARED OWL, Adams (Apr. 17), Gage (Jan. 20), Harlan (Mar. 11), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Webster (Feb. 25-June 15).

GOATSUCKERS

WHIP-POOR-WILL, Nemaha (Apr. 27). POOR-WILL, Dawes (May 7). COMMON Nighthawk, Adams (Apr. 26), Antelope (May 29), Box Butte (June 1), Cass (May 20), Dawes (May 29), Douglas (May 12), Gage (May 15), Garfield (May 15), Keya Paha (May 29), Lincoln (May 21), Logan (May 21), Platte (June 2), Scotts Bluff (May 21), Thayer (June 2), Webster (May 11).

SWIFTS and HUMMINGBIRDS

CHIMNEY SWIFT, Adams (Apr. 29), Antelope (May 1), Box Butte (June 18), Cass (Apr. 23), Douglas (Apr. 22), Gage (Apr. 3), Garfield

(May 2), Harlan (Apr. 25), Keya Paha (May 22), Lincoln (May 1), Logan (June 3), Nemaha (Apr. 20), Platte (May 9), Scotts Bluff (May 17), Thayer (Apr. 18), Webster (May 31). WHITE-THROATED SWIFT, Dawes (June 2), Scotts Bluff (July 15). RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD, Adams (May 23), Antelope (May 24), Cass (May 15), Douglas (May 6-June 9), Gage (Apr. 12), Nemaha (May 8).

KINGFISHERS

BELTED KINGFISHER, Adams (Apr. 12), Antelope (Apr. 7), Cass (Apr. 9), Dawes (Apr. 3), Douglas (Feb. 14-June 3), Gage (Apr. 1), Harlan (Apr. 23), Lincoln (Jan. 8), Logan (May 10), Nemaha (Apr. 2), Platte (Apr. 16), Scotts Bluff (May 20), Thayer (Mar. 5).

WOODPECKERS

FLICKER, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Jan. 1), Box Butte (Mar. 12), Cass (Jan. 1), Dawes (Mar. 15), Douglas (Jan. 1-June 25), Gage (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 1), Keya Paha (Apr. 10), Lincoln (Jan. 2), Logan (Jan. 4), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (Jan. 19), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (Mar. 15-June 30). RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER, Adams (Apr. 22), Cass (Jan. 1), Douglas (Jan. 4-June 25), Gage (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 4), Keya Paha (Jan. 1), Lincoln (June 17), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (May 20), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (Feb. 25-May 17). RED-HEADED WOODPECKER, Adams (May 11), Antelope (May 10), Cass (Feb. 22), Dawes (May 18), Douglas (Jan. 4-June 30), Gage (Mar. 2), Garfield (May 9), Harlan (May 10), Keya Paha (Apr. 29), Lincoln (May 11), Logan (May 13), Nemaha (Jan. 2), Platte (May 10), Scotts Bluff (May 11), Thayer (Apr. 23), Webster (May 7-June 30). YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER, Cass (Jan. 30), Douglas (Apr. 15*),

Gage (Jan. 1), Nemaha (Jan. 6). **HAIRY WOODPECKER**, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Jan. 1), Cass (Jan. 1), Dawes (Jan. 7), Douglas (Jan. 1-June 18), Gage (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 1), Keya Paha (May 6), Lincoln (Jan. 1), Logan (Jan. 1), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (Jan. 25), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (Jan. 1-June 30). **DOWNY WOODPECKER**, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Jan. 1), Cass (Jan. 1), Dawes (Jan. 7), Douglas (Jan. 1-June 25), Gage (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 1), Lincoln (Jan. 1), Logan (Jan. 1), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (Jan. 8), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (Jan. 1-June 30).

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

EASTERN KINGBIRD, Adams (Apr. 28), Antelope (May 2), Box Butte (May 23), Cass (Apr. 29), Dawes (May 3), Douglas (May 6-June 30), Gage (Apr. 23), Garfield (May 7), Harlan (May 6), Keya Paha (May 7), Lincoln (Apr. 30), Logan (Apr. 30), Nemaha (Apr. 23), Platte (May 9), Scotts Bluff (May 10), Thayer (May 7), Webster (Apr. 30-June 30). **WESTERN KINGBIRD**, Adams (May 6), Antelope (Apr. 25), Box Butte (May 7), Cass (May 2), Dawes (May 8), Douglas (May 14-June 26), Gage (May 6), Garfield (May 6), Harlan (Apr. 29), Keya Paha (May 9), Lincoln (May 4), Logan (Apr. 29), Nemaha (May 13), Platte (May 15), Scotts Bluff (May 6), Thayer (Apr. 23), Webster (Apr. 23-June 30). **CASSIN'S KINGBIRD**, Lincoln (May 21). **GREAT CRESTED FLYCATCHER**, Adams (May 9), Antelope (May 12), Cass (May 13), Dawes (June 18), Douglas (Apr. 29-June 25), Gage (May 6), Garfield (May 17), Harlan (May 12), Lincoln (May 23), Nemaha (May 7), Platte (May 21), Webster (May 11-June 30). **EASTERN PHOEBE**, Adams (Apr.

22), Antelope (May 2), Dawes (Mar. 24), Douglas (Mar. 23-June 25), Gage (Apr. 18), Garfield (Apr. 14), Harlan (Apr. 27), Keya Paha (May 26), Lincoln (Apr. 27), Nemaha (Apr. 2), Platte (Apr. 20), Thayer (Mar. 23), Webster (Apr. 20-June 30). **SAY'S PHOEBE**, Adams (Apr. 22), Dawes (Apr. 20), Lincoln (Mar. 28), Logan (May 15), Scotts Bluff (May 27), Thayer (Mar. 20), Webster (Mar. 25-June 30). **ACADIAN FLYCATCHER**, Douglas (May 13-June 25). **TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER**, Logan (May 14), Platte (May 14). **LEAST FLYCATCHER**, Adams (May 9), Antelope (May 7), Douglas (May 6-21), Gage (May 6), Harlan (May 7), Lincoln (May 20-25), Platte (May 8), Thayer (May 22). **EASTERN WOOD PEWEE**, Antelope (June 8), Cass (May 25), Douglas (May 6-June 25), Thayer (May 22), Webster (May 9*). **WESTERN WOOD PEWEE**, Dawes (May 24), Scotts Bluff (May 27). **OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER**, Douglas (May 9-13), Webster (May 13*). **EMPIDONAX** sp., Lincoln (May 25), Scotts Bluff (May 10).

LARKS

HORNED LARK, Adams (Jan. 15), Antelope (Jan. 2), Box Butte (Jan. 1), Cass (May 2), Dawes (Feb. 17), Douglas (Feb. 26-May 21), Gage (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 1), Keya Paha (Jan. 6), Lincoln (Jan. 1), Logan (Jan. 1), Nemaha (Jan. 16), Platte (Mar. 18), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (Jan. 1-June 30).

SWALLOWS

VIOLET-GREEN SWALLOW, Dawes (May 29). **TREE SWALLOW**, Adams (May 13), Antelope (May 4), Douglas (Apr. 8-June 25), Gage (May 20), Platte (Apr. 30). **BANK SWALLOW**, Adams (May 13), Antelope (June 8), Cass (May 2), Douglas (May 8-21), Gage (May 15),

Harlan (Apr. 29), Lincoln (May 4), Platte (May 2), Scotts Bluff (July 15), Thayer (Apr. 20). ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW, Adams (May 13), Antelope (May 1), Cass (Apr. 28), Dawes (May 3), Douglas (Apr. 15-May 28), Gage (Apr. 23), Keya Paha (Apr. 30), Lincoln (Apr. 7-May 21), Logan (Apr. 30), Nemaha (Apr. 20), Scotts Bluff (May 11), Webster (Apr. 27-June 30). BARN SWALLOW, Adams (Apr. 23), Antelope (Apr. 28), Box Butte (May 6), Cass (Apr. 28), Douglas (May 6-June 25), Gage (Apr. 23), Garfield (Apr. 21), Harlan (Apr. 19), Keya Paha (Apr. 27), Lincoln (Apr. 21), Logan (Apr. 28), Nemaha (Apr. 23), Platte (Apr. 22), Scotts Bluff (May 1), Thayer (Apr. 23), Webster (Apr. 18-June 30). CLIFF SWALLOW, Cass (May 17), Douglas (Apr. 30*), Keya Paha (Apr. 22), Lincoln (Apr. 28), Nemaha (Apr. 23), Platte (May 20), Scotts Bluff (May 12). PURPLE MARTIN, Adams (Apr. 12), Antelope (May 9), Cass (Mar. 30), Douglas (Apr. 6-June 30), Gage (Apr. 3), Garfield (Apr. 14), Harlan (Apr. 14), Lincoln (Apr. 30), Logan (June 5), Nemaha (Apr. 3), Platte (Apr. 19), Scotts Bluff (May 20), Thayer (Mar. 27).

CORVIDS

BLUE JAY, Adams (Apr. 22), Antelope (Feb. 25), Box Butte (May 22), Cass (Jan. 1), Dawes (May 13), Douglas (Jan. 1-June 30), Gage (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 1), Keya Paha (Jan. 2), Lincoln (Jan. 2), Logan (Apr. 29), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (Apr. 29), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (May 22-June 30). BLACK-BILLED MAGPIE, Adams (Apr. 22), Antelope (Apr. 7), Box Butte (Jan. 2), Dawes (Jan. 3), Harlan (Jan. 12), Keya Paha (Apr. 22), Lincoln (Jan. 2), Logan (Jan. 1), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 2), Thayer (Mar. 6), Webster (Jan. 1-June 30). COM-

MON CROW, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Jan. 1), Box Butte (Jan. 1), Cass (Jan. 1), Dawes (Jan. 7), Douglas (Jan. 1-June 30), Gage (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 30), Keya Paha (Jan. 15), Lincoln (Jan. 2), Logan (Jan. 1), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (Jan. 17), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (Jan. 5-May 15). PINON JAY, Dawes (Jan. 15), Scotts Bluff (June 6).

TITMICE, CHICKADEES and NUTHATCHES

BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Jan. 1), Cass (Jan. 1), Dawes (Jan. 7), Douglas (Jan. 1-June 30), Gage (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 4), Keya Paha (Jan. 1), Lincoln (Jan. 1), Logan (Jan. 1), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (Jan. 2), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (Jan. 1-June 30). TUFTED TITMOUSE, Cass (Jan. 1), Douglas (Jan. 1-June 25), Gage (Jan. 1), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Thayer (Apr. 23). WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Jan. 9), Cass (Jan. 1), Dawes (Jan. 7), Douglas (Jan. 4-June 30), Gage (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 4), Keya Paha (Jan. 15), Logan (Jan. 2-Mar. 23), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (Jan. 5), Scotts Bluff (May 22), Thayer (Jan. 2). RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH, Adams (Jan. 1), Dawes (Jan. 7), Gage (Feb. 5), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (Jan. 10), Thayer (Jan. 1). PYGMY NUTHATCH, Dawes (Jan. 7).

CREEPERS and WRENS

BROWN CREEPER, Adams (Jan. 1), Box Butte (Jan. 2), Cass (Jan. 1-Apr. 26), Dawes (Jan. 9), Douglas (Jan. 1-May 9), Gage (Jan. 1), Harlan (Mar. 19), Lincoln (Jan. 5), Logan (Jan. 31), Nemaha (Jan. 2), Platte (Jan. 3), Scotts Bluff (Feb. 10), Thayer (Jan. 13). HOUSE WREN, Adams (Apr. 20), Antelope (Apr. 25), Box Butte (May 7), Cass

(Apr. 18), Dawes (May 5), Douglas (Apr. 17-June 30), Gage (Apr. 13), Garfield (Apr. 30), Harlan (Apr. 28), Keya Paha (May 4), Lincoln (Apr. 19), Logan (Apr. 20), Nemaha (Apr. 20), Platte (Apr. 20), Scotts Bluff (May 6), Thayer (Apr. 22), Webster (Apr. 21-June 30). WINTER WREN, Douglas (Jan. 4-May 6), Gage (Feb. 6). BEWICK'S WREN, Cass (Apr. 23), Nemaha (Mar. 15), Thayer (Mar. 27). CAROLINA WREN, Nemaha (Jan. 6). LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN, Douglas (May 6*), Lincoln (May 1). SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN, Cass (May 2). ROCK WREN, Dawes (May 1), Lincoln (Apr. 29), Scotts Bluff (May 1), Webster (May 28*).

MOCKINGBIRDS

MOCKINGBIRD, Adams (May 1), Box Butte (May 24), Cass (Apr. 23), Dawes (Apr. 29-May 1), Gage (May 1), Harlan (Apr. 22), Lincoln (June 10-18), Nemaha (Jan. 2), Scotts Bluff (May 27), Thayer (Jan. 2), Webster (Apr. 18-June 30). CATBIRD, Adams (Apr. 23), Antelope (May 7), Box Butte (May 14), Cass (Apr. 28), Dawes (May 17), Douglas (May 6-June 30), Gage (Apr. 1), Garfield (May 14), Harlan (May 27), Keya Paha (May 9), Lincoln (May 18), Logan (May 7), Nemaha (Apr. 25), Platte (May 7), Scotts Bluff (May 12), Thayer (May 3), Webster (May 2-June 30). BROWN THRASHER, Adams (Apr. 23), Antelope (Apr. 22), Box Butte (Apr. 26), Cass (Apr. 26), Dawes (May 1), Douglas (Apr. 19-June 30), Gage (Apr. 17), Garfield (Apr. 23), Harlan (Apr. 19), Keya Paha (May 10), Lincoln (Apr. 23), Logan (Apr. 30), Nemaha (Mar. 18), Platte (Apr. 30), Scotts Bluff (May 1), Thayer (Apr. 20), Webster (Apr. 21-June 30).

THRUSHES

ROBIN, Adams (Jan. 16), Antelope

(Jan. 1), Box Butte (Mar. 12), Cass (Jan. 5), Dawes (Mar. 10), Douglas (Jan. 4-June 30), Gage (Jan. 15), Harlan (Jan. 18), Keya Paha (Jan. 6), Lincoln (Jan. 2), Logan (Jan. 12), Nemaha (Jan. 31), Platte (Jan. 13), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (Feb. 20-June 30). WOOD THRUSH, Douglas (May 6-June 25), Nemaha (May 2). HERMIT THRUSH, Adams (Apr. 11), Douglas (Apr. 13-16), Lincoln (May 21), Thayer (Apr. 17), Webster (Apr. 11-12). SWAINSON'S THRUSH, Adams (May 1), Antelope (May 4), Box Butte (May 3), Dawes (May 3-12), Douglas (May 6-28), Gage (Apr. 30), Keya Paha (May 17), Lincoln (May 11-16), Logan (May 1), Nemaha (Apr. 23), Platte (May 3), Scotts Bluff (May 4). GRAY-CHECKED THRUSH, Antelope (May 7), Douglas (May 13-20), Gage (Apr. 30), Logan (May 8), Nemaha (Apr. 23), Platte (May 5), Scotts Bluff (May 27), Thayer (May 7). VEERY, Adams (May 22), Garfield (May 3), Lincoln (May 12). EASTERN BLUEBIRD, Adams (Apr. 18), Antelope (May 4), Cass (Apr. 3), Douglas (Jan. 4-June 25), Gage (June 30), Harlan (Apr. 29), Keya Paha (Apr. 30), Lincoln (May 12), Logan (May 10), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 17), Webster (May 9*). MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD, Dawes (Mar. 15), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 18). TOWNSEND'S SOLITAIRE, Adams (Jan. 1), Box Butte (Jan. 29), Dawes (Feb. 3-Mar. 8), Lincoln (Jan. 8), Logan (Jan. 13), Nemaha (May 7), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1).

GNATCATCHERS, KINGLETS and PIPITS

BLUE - GRAY GNATCATCHER, Douglas (May 7-13), Gage (May 1). GOLDEN - CROWNED KINGLET, Adams (Jan. 13), Cass (Jan. 5),

Douglas (Jan. 4-Apr. 16), Gage (Jan. 1), Lincoln (Jan. 1), Nemaha (Feb. 3), Platte (Jan. 10). RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET, Adams (May 6), Antelope (Apr. 5), Cass (May 2), Douglas (Apr. 15-May 6), Gage (Feb. 27), Lincoln (Jan. 29), Nemaha (Apr. 18), Platte (May 15). WATER PIPIT, Antelope (May 3), Lincoln (Apr. 12), Thayer (Apr. 24), Webster (Apr. 13-20). SPRAGUE'S PIPIT, Scotts Bluff (May 14).

WAXWINGS and SHRIKES

BOHEMIAN WAXWING, Box Butte (Mar. 12), Dawes (Jan.), Keya Paha (Apr. 30), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 3). CEDAR WAXWING, Adams (Feb. 6), Antelope (Mar. 6), Box Butte (Mar. 12), Cass (Jan. 1), Dawes (June 7), Douglas (May 6-June 4), Gage (Jan. 1), Harlan (May 17), Lincoln (Jan. 8), Nemaha (Mar. 18), Platte (Apr. 17), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 24). NORTH-EARN SHRIKE, Antelope (Apr. 30), Douglas (Mar. 25), Keya Paha (Jan. 3), Lincoln (Jan. 16), Logan (Jan. 19), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (Mar. 20), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 7), Thayer (Jan. 1). LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE, Adams (Apr. 12), Antelope (Mar. 27), Box Butte (Apr. 21), Cass (May 30), Dawes (Apr. 22), Gage (Apr. 15), Harlan (Mar. 11), Keya Paha (Apr. 30), Lincoln (Apr. 7), Logan (Apr. 3), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (June 3), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 15), Thayer (Mar. 4), Webster (Mar. 22-June 30).

STARLINGS

The Starling was seen in nearly all stations in January.

VIREOS

WHITE-EYED VIREO, Douglas (May 6-June 25), Gage (May 10). BELL'S VIREO, Adams (May 13), Cass (May 14), Dawes (June 3), Douglas (May 10-June 25), Gage (Apr. 30), Garfield (May 22), Keya

Paha (May 25), Lincoln (May 16-July 9), Logan (May 10), Nemaha (Apr. 28), Scotts Bluff (May 21), Webster (May 12-June 30). YELLOW-THROATED VIREO, Douglas (Apr. 29-June 25). SOLITARY VIREO, Cass (May 15), Douglas (May 6-13), Gage (May 10), Logan (Apr. 25). RED-EYED VIREO, Antelope (May 26), Box Butte (May 28), Cass (May 22), Dawes (May 16), Douglas (May 9-June 30), Garfield (May 11), Keya Paha (May 12), Lincoln (May 21), Logan (May 25), Platte (June 5), Scotts Bluff (May 27), Thayer (May 7). PHILADELPHIA VIREO, Douglas (Apr. 29*), Gage (Apr. 30). WARBLING VIREO, Adams (May 9), Antelope (May 7), Box Butte (May 24), Cass (May 22), Dawes (May 8), Douglas (Apr. 30-June 30), Gage (May 1), Harlan (May 17), Keya Paha (May 22), Lincoln (May 10), Logan (May 23), Nemaha (May 16), Platte (June 10), Scotts Bluff (May 9), Thayer (May 6), Webster (June 26*).

WOOD WARBLERS

BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER, Adams (May 6), Antelope (May 7), Box Butte (May 6), Dawes (May 18), Douglas (Apr. 26-May 2), Gage (May 6), Garfield (May 23), Logan (Apr. 28), Platte (May 7), Scotts Bluff (June 2). GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER, Garfield (May 25). TENNESSEE WARBLER, Adams (May 11), Antelope (May 6), Douglas (May 6-21), Gage (May 10), Garfield (Apr. 30), Harlan (Apr. 25), Platte (May 20), Webster (May 22*). ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER, Antelope (Apr. 25), Box Butte (Apr. 30), Dawes (May 5-8), Douglas (Apr. 27-May 6), Gage (May 2), Garfield (Apr. 22), Lincoln (Apr. 27), Nemaha (Apr. 20), Scotts Bluff (May 1), Webster (Apr. 20-May 15). NASHVILLE WARBLER, Douglas (Apr. 26-May 20), Gage (May 6), Platte

(May 9). PARULA WARBLER, Lincoln (May 14). YELLOW WARBLER, Adams (May 2), Antelope (May 11), Box Butte (May 10), Cass (May 25), Dawes (May 5), Douglas (Apr. 29-June 30), Gage (Apr. 30), Harlan (May 6), Keya Paha (May 26), Lincoln (May 8), Logan (May 10), Nemaha (May 7), Platte (May 10), Scotts Bluff (May 1), Thayer (May 5), Webster (May 5-June 15). MAGNOLIA WARBLER, Garfield (May 22). BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER, Gage (Apr. 30). MYRTLE WARBLER, Adams (Apr. 18), Antelope (May 21), Box Butte (May 3), Cass (Apr. 26), Dawes (May 1-16), Douglas (Jan. 6-May 20), Gage (Apr. 30), Garfield (Apr. 22), Harlan (Apr. 30), Lincoln (Apr. 24), Logan (Apr. 20), Nemaha (Apr. 18), Platte (May 6), Scotts Bluff (May 5), Webster (May 9*). AUDUBON'S WARBLER, Box Butte (May 7), Dawes (Apr. 22), Logan (Apr. 26), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 30). BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER, Douglas (May 14-19). CERULEAN WARBLER, Douglas (May 6-June 8). BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER, Douglas (May 18-June 5). YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER, Antelope (May 26). CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER, Douglas (May 12-20). BLACKPOLL WARBLER, Adams (May 17), Antelope (May 2), Box Butte (May 11), Dawes (May 17), Douglas (May 12-13), Garfield (May 18), Harlan (May 8), Lincoln (May 20), Logan (May 8), Platte (May 20), Thayer (May 22). OVENBIRD, Antelope (May 20), Dawes (May 16), Douglas (Apr. 26-June 30). NORTHERN WATERTHRUSH, Adams (May 9), Antelope (May 4), Douglas (May 5-20), Gage (May 2), Platte (May 10). LOUISIANA WATERTHRUSH, Adams (May 13), Douglas (Apr. 19-29). KENTUCKY WARBLER, Douglas (May 6-June 25).

CONNECTICUT WARBLER, Logan (May 18). MOURNING WARBLER, Adams (May 13), Douglas (May 13-27), Platte (May 14). YELLOW-THROAT, Adams (May 13), Antelope (May 7), Box Butte (Apr. 30), Dawes (May 10), Douglas (Apr. 29-June 25), Gage (May 6), Keya Paha (May 26), Lincoln (May 8), Logan (Apr. 30), Nemaha (May 7), Platte (May 10), Scotts Bluff (May 7), Thayer (May 7), Webster (May 5-June 28). YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT, Adams (May 17), Box Butte (May 21), Dawes (May 16), Douglas (May 6-June 25), Garfield (May 20), Keya Paha (June 21), Logan (May 12), Scotts Bluff (May 12), Thayer (May 22). HOODED WARBLER, Dawes (May 17). WILSON'S WARBLER, Douglas (May 9-20), Harlan (May 1), Platte (May 20), Scotts Bluff (May 4). CANADA WARBLER, Garfield (May 6). AMERICAN RED-START, Adams (May 11), Antelope (May 19), Box Butte (May 14), Cass (May 28), Dawes (May 12), Douglas (May 6-June 25), Garfield (May 22), Lincoln (May 11), Logan (May 13), Platte (May 18), Scotts Bluff (May 12), Thayer (May 14), Webster (May 11*).

WEAVER FINCHES

The HOUSE SPARROW was seen at nearly every station and in January.

BLACKBIRDS

BOBOLINK, Adams (May 6), Antelope (May 12), Garfield (May 11), Keya Paha (May 22), Lincoln (May 8), Logan (May 23), Platte (June 15). EASTERN MEADOWLARK, Antelope (Jan. 5), Cass (Apr. 3), Douglas (Mar. 19-June 10), Gage (Feb. 28), Harlan (Apr. 14), Lincoln (Apr. 5), Logan (May 7), Nemaha (Jan. 22), Platte (May 9), Webster (Apr. 5-June 26). WESTERN MEADOW-

LARK, Adams (Jan. 1), Box Butte (Feb. 12), Cass (Mar. 26), Dawes (Mar. 1), Douglas (Mar. 12-June 18), Gage (Mar. 5), Harlan (Jan. 1), Keya Paha (Mar. 13), Lincoln (Jan. 1), Logan (Jan. 17), Nemaha (Jan. 5), Platte (Feb. 21), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (Jan. 1-June 30). YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD, Adams (Apr. 5), Antelope (May 2), Box Butte (Apr. 20), Douglas (Apr. 20-June 18), Gage (Apr. 23), Garfield (Apr. 21), Harlan (May 1), Keya Paha (Apr. 27), Lincoln (Apr. 22-June 27), Logan (Apr. 27), Nemaha (Apr. 23), Platte (May 3), Scotts Bluff (May 15), Thayer (Apr. 23), Webster (Apr. 28-May 15). REDWINGED BLACKBIRD, Adams (Apr. 5), Antelope (May 14), Box Butte (Feb. 20), Cass (Mar. 17), Dawes (Mar. 22), Douglas (Feb. 26-June 25), Gage (Feb. 26), Harlan (Feb. 1), Keya Paha (Feb. 12), Lincoln (Jan. 1), Logan (Jan. 9), Nemaha (Jan. 12), Platte (Mar. 14), Scotts Bluff (Feb. 5), Thayer (Mar. 12), Webster (Jan. 15-June 30). ORCHARD ORIOLE, Adams (May 1), Antelope (May 11), Box Butte (June 1), Cass (Apr. 24), Dawes (May 19), Douglas (May 13-June 25), Gage (May 7), Garfield (May 14), Harlan (May 2), Keya Paha (May 11), Lincoln (May 9), Logan (Mar. 10), Nemaha (May 8), Platte (June 10), Scotts Bluff (May 20), Thayer (May 7), Webster (May 6-June 30). BALTIMORE ORIOLE, Adams (May 7), Antelope (May 7), Cass (May 2), Douglas (Apr. 29-June 30), Gage (Apr. 28), Garfield (May 5), Harlan (May 6), Keya Paha (May 7), Lincoln (May 9), Logan (Apr. 28), Nemaha (Apr. 26), Platte (May 5), Scotts Bluff (May 20), Thayer (May 7), Webster (May 8-June 30). BULLOCK'S ORIOLE, Box Butte (May 22), Dawes (May 11), Lincoln (May 12), Scotts Bluff (May 15).

RUSTY BLACKBIRD, Adams (Apr. 17), Dawes (Apr. 30*), Gage (Mar. 30), Nemaha (Mar. 15), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 12), Thayer (Jan. 22). BREWER'S BLACKBIRD, Adams (Apr. 17), Antelope (Apr. 14), Harlan (June 26), Lincoln (Jan. 15-July 1), Platte (Apr. 22), Scotts Bluff (May 27), Webster (Apr. 25-30). COMMON GRACKLE, Adams (Feb. 9), Antelope (Mar. 26), Box Butte (Apr. 23), Cass (Mar. 6), Dawes (Apr. 13), Douglas (Mar. 12-June 30), Gage (Mar. 25), Harlan (Mar. 27), Keya Paha (Apr. 1), Lincoln (Mar. 13), Logan (Mar. 25), Nemaha (Mar. 15), Platte (Jan. 1), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 2), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (Mar. 15-June 30). BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD, Adams (Apr. 12), Antelope (Apr. 14), Cass (Apr. 18), Dawes (May 8), Douglas (Mar. 4-June 25), Gage (Feb. 26), Garfield (Apr. 21), Harlan (Mar. 30), Keya Paha (May 6), Lincoln (Apr. 1), Logan (Mar. 25), Nemaha (Apr. 5), Platte (Apr. 29), Scotts Bluff (May 21), Thayer (Jan. 22), Webster (Mar. 22-June 30).

TANAGERS

WESTERN Tanager, Box Butte (May 14), Dawes (May 18), Scotts Bluff (May 3). SCARLET Tanager, Antelope (May 25), Douglas (May 9-June 9), Keya Paha (Apr. 30). SUMMER Tanager, Box Butte (May 6), Douglas (May 20*).

FRINGILLIDS

CARDINAL, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Jan. 1), Cass (Jan. 1), Douglas (Jan. 1-June 30), Gage (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 2), Keya Paha (Apr. 30), Lincoln (Jan. 1), Logan (Jan. 16), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (Jan. 1), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 3), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (Jan. 1-June 30). ROSE-BREASTED GROUSE, Adams (May 13), Antelope (May 4), Cass (May 6), Douglas (Apr. 29-June

- 30), Gage (May 2), Lincoln (May 12), Nemaha (May 7), Platte (May 10), Thayer (May 7), Webster (May 11*). **BLACK-HEADED GROSS-BEAK**, Adams (May 11), Dawes (May 16), Garfield (May 14), Harlan (May 11), Lincoln (May 10), Logan (May 8), Scotts Bluff (May 13), Thayer (Apr. 23). **BLUE GROSS-BEAK**, Adams (May 16), Antelope (May 30), Gage (June 5), Garfield (May 23), Harlan (May 20), Keya Paha (May 22), Lincoln (May 21), Logan (May 20), Nemaha (May 25), Scotts Bluff (May 27), Thayer (May 18), Webster (May 8-June 30). **INDIGO BUNTING**, Adams (May 16), Antelope (May 16), Cass (May 2), Dawes (June 28), Douglas (May 10-June 25), Garfield (May 22), Keya Paha (May 29), Logan (Apr. 30), Nemaha (May 17). **LAZULI BUNTING**, Adams (May 13), Dawes (May 12), Lincoln (May 17), Scotts Bluff (May 10). **DICKCISSEL**, Adams (May 23), Antelope (May 17), Cass (May 28), Dawes (June 14), Douglas (May 13-June 25), Gage (Apr. 30), Garfield (May 16), Harlan (May 17), Keya Paha (May 29), Lincoln (May 22), Logan (June 1), Nemaha (May 13), Platte (June 10), Scotts Bluff (June 3), Thayer (Apr. 23), Webster (May 5-June 30). **EVENING GROSSBEAK**, Dawes (Jan. 7-May 26), Garfield (Apr. 30), Lincoln (Apr. 21), Logan (Mar. 20), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 3). **PURPLE FINCH**, Keya Paha (Apr. 24). **CASSIN'S FINCH**, Dawes (Mar. 11), Lincoln (Apr. 24-May 1). **HOUSE FINCH**, Scotts Bluff (Mar. 3). **COMMON REDPOLL**, Douglas (Mar. 1*), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 3). **PINE SISKIN**, Adams (Jan. 15), Antelope (Jan. 19), Box Butte (Mar. 4), Cass (Jan. 1-19), Dawes (Jan. 7), Douglas (Jan. 8-May 27), Gage (Apr. 30), Harlan (Jan. 4), Keya Paha (Feb. 27), Lincoln (Jan. 1-May 24), Logan (Jan. 4), Nemaha (Apr. 23), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Webster (Jan. 1-June 1). **AMERICAN GOLDFINCH**, Adams (Jan. 22), Antelope (Jan. 19), Box Butte (May 20), Cass (Jan. 2), Dawes (May 11), Douglas (Jan. 1-June 25), Gage (Mar. 30), Harlan (Mar. 11), Keya Paha (Apr. 24), Lincoln (Jan. 12), Logan (Mar. 18), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (May 10), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 5), Webster (Apr. 5-June 30). **RED CROSSBILL**, Adams (Jan. 21), Dawes (Jan. 7), Douglas (Jan. 4-Mar. 19), Gage (Jan. 18), Garfield (June 2), Lincoln (May 23), Nemaha (Jan. 2). **GREEN-TAILED TOWHEE**, Box Butte (Apr. 21), Scotts Bluff (May 30). **RUFUS-SIDED TOWHEE**, Adams (Apr. 25), Antelope (Apr. 18), Box Butte (Apr. 24), Cass (Apr. 23), Dawes (Apr. 21), Douglas (Mar. 23-June 25), Garfield (Apr. 30), Harlan (Mar. 29), Keya Paha (May 2), Lincoln (Apr. 9), Logan (Apr. 20), Nemaha (Apr. 18), Platte (Apr. 30), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 29), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (Apr. 18-May 15). **LARK BUNTING**, Adams (May 19), Box Butte (May 10), Dawes (May 10), Garfield (May 9), Harlan (May 10), Keya Paha (May 12), Lincoln (May 7), Logan (May 7), Scotts Bluff (May 8). **SAVANNAH SPARROW**, Adams (Apr. 22), Antelope (Apr. 28), Douglas (Apr. 21*), Gage (Apr. 30), Garfield (Apr. 21), Keya Paha (May 1), Lincoln (Apr. 22-May 9), Logan (Apr. 30), Nemaha (Apr. 2), Platte (Apr. 30), Webster (Apr. 5-May 20). **GRASSHOPPER SPARROW**, Antelope (May 4), Garfield (Apr. 21), Keya Paha (June 24), Lincoln (Apr. 29), Logan (June 18), Webster (May 9-June 30). **BAIRD'S SPARROW**, Douglas (Apr. 30*), Webster (Apr. 5-25). **LECONTE SPARROW**, Antelope (Apr. 28), Webster (Apr. 20*) **VESPER SPARROW**, Antelope (Apr. 3), Box Butte

- (Apr. 21), Dawes (May 10*), Douglas (Apr. 16-23), Harlan (Apr. 28), Keya Paha (May 1), Lincoln (Feb. 22-May 23), Logan (Apr. 30), Nemaha (Apr. 2), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 29), Webster (Apr. 15-30). LARK SPARROW, Adams (May 2), Antelope (Apr. 27), Cass (Apr. 22), Dawes (Apr. 30), Douglas (Apr. 23-May 28), Gage (May 6), Garfield (Apr. 23), Harlan (Apr. 25), Keya Paha (Apr. 30), Lincoln (Apr. 27), Logan (Apr. 29), Nemaha (Apr. 23), Platte (May 28), Scotts Bluff (May 6), Thayer (Apr. 23), Webster (Apr. 23-June 30). SLATE-COLORED JUNCOCO, Adams (Jan. 5), Antelope (Jan. 1), Cass (Jan. 1-Apr. 8), Dawes (Jan. 7), Douglas (Jan. 1-Apr. 16), Gage (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 1), Keya Paha (Apr. 6), Lincoln (Jan. 1-Apr. 16), Logan (Jan. 1-Apr. 22), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (Jan. 14), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (Mar. 25-Apr. 18). OREGON JUNCOCO, Adams (Jan. 24), Antelope (Jan. 11), Box Butte (Jan. 2), Dawes (Jan. 7), Douglas (Feb. 25-Mar. 8), Harlan (Jan. 1), Lincoln (Jan. 1-Apr. 16), Logan (Jan. 1-Apr. 30), Nemaha (Jan. 6), Scotts Bluff (Feb. 7). TREE SPARROW, Adams (Jan. 15), Antelope (Jan. 4), Box Butte (Mar. 15), Cass (Jan. 26), Dawes (Jan. 8-Apr. 15), Douglas (Jan. 1-Apr. 15), Gage (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 1), Keya Paha (Mar. 20), Lincoln (Jan. 1-Apr. 16), Logan (Jan. 1-Apr. 13), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (Jan. 17), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 2), Webster (Jan. 1-Apr. 18). CHIPPING SPARROW, Adams (Apr. 22), Antelope (May 4), Box Butte (Apr. 24), Cass (Apr. 18), Dawes (Apr. 29), Douglas (Apr. 19-June 30), Gage (Apr. 30), Harlan (May 22), Keya Paha (Apr. 24), Lincoln (Apr. 30), Logan (Apr. 21), Nemaha (Apr. 18), Platte (May 10), Scotts Bluff (May 5), Thayer (Mar. 26), Webster (Apr. 28-May 28). CLAY-COLORED SPARROW, Adams (May 1), Antelope (Apr. 29), Box Butte (Apr. 30), Dawes (May 1-22), Douglas (May 10-14), Gage (May 10), Garfield (Apr. 30), Harlan (Apr. 29), Keya Paha (Apr. 29), Lincoln (Apr. 27-May 22), Logan (Apr. 26), Nemaha (Apr. 3), Platte (May 6), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 27), Webster (Apr. 18-May 25). FIELD SPARROW, Adams (Apr. 18), Antelope (Apr. 19), Cass (Apr. 22), Douglas (Mar. 25-June 25), Gage (Apr. 10), Garfield (Apr. 23), Harlan (Apr. 2), Keya Paha (May 1), Lincoln (May 3), Logan (Mar. 11-May 8), Nemaha (Apr. 2), Platte (May 6), Scotts Bluff (May 14), Thayer (June 15), Webster (Apr. 17-May 5). HARRIS' SPARROW, Adams (Jan. 15), Antelope (Jan. 7), Cass (Jan. 5-May 8), Dawes (Feb. 3-May 12), Douglas (Jan. 1-May 10), Gage (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 4), Lincoln (Apr. 3-May 10), Logan (Jan. 1-May 8), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (Mar. 18), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (Jan. 1-May 18). WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW, Adams (Apr. 25), Antelope (Apr. 29), Box Butte (Apr. 21), Cass (Apr. 18), Dawes (Apr. 19-May 5), Douglas (Apr. 19-May 6), Gage (Mar. 29), Harlan (Apr. 20), Lincoln (Apr. 19-May 16), Logan (Apr. 30-May 9), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (May 3), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 3), Thayer (Apr. 27), Webster (Apr. 22-May 18). WHITE-THROATED SPARROW, Adams (May 1), Antelope (Apr. 26), Cass (May 2), Dawes (May 1*), Douglas (Feb. 10-May 13), Gage (May 10), Harlan (May 1), Logan (May 1), Nemaha (Apr. 20), Platte (May 3), Thayer (Apr. 23), Webster (May 3*). FOX SPARROW, Douglas (Mar. 25-Apr. 16). LINCOLN'S SPARROW, Adams (Apr. 28), Antelope (May 4), Box Butte (May 3,

Dawes (Apr. 26*), Douglas (Apr. 22-May 13), Gage (Apr. 30), Harlan (Apr. 20), Lincoln (Apr. 27), Logan (Apr. 19), Nemaha (Apr. 20), Thayer (Apr. 23), Webster (Apr. 25-May 15). SWAMP SPARROW, Antelope (May 2), Gage (May 2). SONG SPARROW, Adams (Apr. 28), Antelope (Jan. 19), Box Butte (Apr. 16), Cass (May 2), Dawes (Apr. 26*), Douglas (Jan. 1-May 21), Gage (Mar. 17), Harlan (Mar. 23), Keya

Paha (May 7), Lincoln (Mar. 20-May 11), Logan (Mar. 7), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (Jan. 14), Scotts Bluff (May 9), Thayer (Jan. 14), Webster (Mar. 5-Apr. 25). LAPLAND LONGSPUR, Antelope (Jan. 17), Dawes (Mar. 15*), Harlan (Jan. 5), Lincoln (Jan. 16), Thayer (Jan. 5), Webster (Jan. 1-Mar. 13). CHESTNUT-COLLARED LONGSPUR, Box Butte (June 3), Dawes (Apr. 19). SNOW BUNTING, Gage (Feb. 14).

The Western Grebe In Nebraska

The graceful Swan-necked or Western Grebe seems to have been misplaced as a breeding bird in Nebraska and this writer thinks it is about time that this fine bird was added to the list of breeding birds. I think one of the most interesting facts about the Western Grebe and one which few Nebraskans have bothered to ever look up, is that this bird crosses the towering Rocky Mountains to and from their wintering grounds on the Pacific coast. This in itself must be quite a feat of flying and to me sets the bird apart.

In dozens of trips out across Nebraska this writer has seen Western Grebes in at least five general areas. The farthest east was in the Swan Lake area south of Atkinson, then in the lake areas south of both Ainsworth and Valentine. A fourth area was in the Merriman vicinity and the fifth was the Crescent Lake Refuge area. To those who think I am moving the range of this grebe too far east, I can only remind them that we have had casual records here at Sioux City and that this Grebe formerly bred in western Minnesota. In very recent years Pro-

fessor Ruth C. Habeger of Madison, South Dakota, made a very important discovery when she found Western Grebes nesting in a slough near her city. While there are several fine nesting colonies in northeastern South Dakota, the Madison colony is the farthest one south and certainly a fine bit of bird reporting.

The courtship dance on water of the Western Grebe is a sight in nature never to be forgotten. The late Dr. T. C. Stephens and the writer were first shown this water ballet by Professor Wesley F. Kubichek on Rush Lake, Waubay, South Dakota. We took turns watching from a blind set on a platform built out in the middle of the lake and Mr. Kubichek had to almost pry us from our camp stools as we were so ingrossed in the bird activity.

The Crescent Lake Waterfowl Refuge located at Mumper, Nebraska, is a truly fine place to study waterfowl and shorebirds. During the second week of June 1936, I had the pleasure of working with Walter W. Bennett on this area in the making of a movie of a Mallard duck's nest and since we only photograph-

ed when conditions were right we had ample time to go over the entire refuge. On one of the larger sloughs where on and around we found ten species of ducks nesting we also found colonies of grebes. On our first count we decided there were fifty pairs of Western Grebes on this slough and nesting was in full swing. We also counted at least ten pairs of Eared Grebes on the same slough.

To summarize we should probably state that the Western Grebe is a regular breeding bird in Nebraska. That in many of the areas where it is found in summer the local bird students should definitely pin down approximate numbers of breeding birds and publish the exact location.

It is going to be up to the younger local observers to report from their own areas, for too many of the older NOU members are not going to be able to visit these swamp areas and slog around counting grebe nests as they did of yore. — Wm. Woungworth, Sioux City, Iowa

(The following is quoted from a letter from Nelius B. Nelson of the Valentine National Wildlife Refuge which is dated June 15, 1961: "During the summer months we usually see several Western Grebes on some of the Valentine National Wildlife Refuge lakes. This year I've only observed one pair on Pelican Lake. Some more should be coming in. July is the best month to see any numbers." — Ed.)

Reminders: The Sixth Annual Winter Meeting will be held in Lexington, Nebr., January 20, 1962. The Sixty-first Annual Spring Meeting will be held in Hastings, Nebr., May 19-20, 1962.

Dues (\$3.00 or \$5.00 or \$50.00) are now payable to the treasurer, R. G. Cortelyou, 5109 Underwood Ave., Omaha 32, Nebr.

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